

**BECOME
SOMEONE
ELSE!**

Nu-Way Publishing

BECOME SOMEONE ELSE

Dedicated to

**All of my friends who want
To start life over because of problems
That the laws of this land
Will neither forgive nor forget**

C 1982

Nu-Way Publishing

All Rights Reserved

FOREWORD

Why would anyone want to BECOME SOMEONE ELSE? Is it not true that we are each born with unique individual potential and that we presently find ourselves living in the "land of the free"? Does it really matter what name is on our driver's license, our social security card, our birth certificate? Won't changing the name on these papers still leave us the same individual with the same problems and potential as we had before a simple name change?

Unfortunately, with an increasingly complex social order, advanced computer capabilities, and the creeping governmental desire for "order" and "data management", our names (and the corresponding numbers assigned to these names) become badges of identity, by which the government keeps track of us. Such tracking seems innocent enough on the face of it -- we all have our own filing systems for checks, receipts, and personal papers. The governmental tracking system, however, is far more than a means of "being organized", for government holds power. It can bestow favors to chosen groups or individuals -- or withhold them. It can decide what behavior will be considered lawful -- and what must be punished as illegal. And it can (and does) change its collective mind about these matters depending upon which way the political wind is blowing. Thus, the individual who is "tracked" by government computers potentially loses a great deal of personal freedom. The government's technologically-increased ability to "know" our every action, purchase, affiliation and interest has tremendous power to control. Such a circumstance is bitterly ironic, for America was founded by men fleeing their historical homelands often labeled as "outlaws", "outcasts", or worse. For now, in our own "land of the free", every past action, every mistake, every error of judgment can be stored in the "data file" and retrieved at will should such action become "desirable" or "necessary". Despite so-called safeguarding devices and codes built into the various types of computer-filing systems, there is virtually no such thing as a "safe" system. Indeed, many of the computer-information "leaks" of which we read in the newspapers are due simply to human error or to bureaucratic "foul-ups". Certainly, when it is our personal freedom and privacy that is at stake, one cannot be very comfortable with such a small and uncertain degree of protection.

One solution to this progressive encroachment on our freedom and privacy, of course, is a popular movement to stop the burgeoning collection of information, and strong legislation to allow individual access to the information in one's file and to make illegal dissemination of that information without the individual's specific consent. Our only historical experience with such a movement came in the aftermath of the Watergate years, with the passages of the Privacy Act and

establishment of the Privacy Commission. Because this is a governmental concern (and, thus, by definition) a public concern, the actions and investigations of the commission automatically become public! Such Catch-22 provisions are inherent in any attempt to "regulate" privacy, which leaves the individual either in a position where he chooses to remain vulnerable and helpless, or where he chooses to protect himself.

Concerns with privacy seem genuinely far-fetched to many individuals, who are quick to spout the bromide, "Unless you've done something wrong, you should have nothing to hide." But who decides what is "wrong"? What is accepted behavior in one era may seem barbaric in another. It is our belief that every person must decide for himself how to live, that every man's conscience must be the ultimate yardstick, that every person must be free to live -- to succeed and to fail -- without fear of labels which can limit his opportunities for personal growth, social change, and spiritual enlightenment.

Some who wish to use this book may indeed have what would be considered "devious" or "illegal" purposes. It is not our intent to add to the numbers of criminals in this fair land, only to protect the rights of all individuals to a freedom of choice in their lives. All of the methods described herein utilize the system as it presently exists -- with all its loopholes and confusions and inconsistencies due to the amusing territoriality of governmental agencies -- be they local, state, or national. What is not amusing is the growing cry from Washington to close the loopholes by centralizing all the existing information on our national citizenry in one massive computer system. The potential is very nearly there. And unfortunately, so is the desire. To all of you who would jealously guard your individuality, your potential, and your future freedom, get busy! BECOME SOMEONE ELSE!

W.R. Way

July, 1982

Chapter 1

Defining Your Needs

The first step in becoming someone else is to evaluate your goals -- why are you interested in changing "who you are". Your specific goals will determine just which steps you need to take. Naturally, the degree of change you need to make in your identity will bring with it some degree of cost, both financial and emotional. These costs will also be part of your consideration and will be discussed as we go along. Finally, each step in an identity change has an inherent legality or illegality and these, too, will be pointed out in each section. Goals, costs, and legalities, then, are the main factors which will ultimately help you to decide just "how much" of a "new you" is required for your purposes.

Goals

If your goals are relatively straight-forward (changing a name upon marriage) or short-term (leaving town while an irate relative cools off), you may need very simple, easily obtainable new identification. These changes often require little more than your say-so as to who you are. If, however, you are eluding a mafia hit-man or a murderous ex-spouse, and/or if you wish to resume a life-style within the middle-class mainstream after you change your identity, then you will need the more basic, more difficult to obtain documents, such as a new birth certificate and social security card. While the police, FBI and CIA provide "new identities" for informants or other favored individuals as standard procedure, the powers-that-be make such a tidy new beginning a tad more difficult (and less "legal") for we mere mortals. Still, it can be done -- and quite within the system. The choice between false I.D. and new "real" I.D. may seem the difference between a breeze and a pile of hassles, but both have their advantages and disadvantages, so should be carefully understood.

There are basically two types of identity change -- that requiring only your "say-so" and that requiring proof, usually proof based upon a birth certificate. The first type consists of your simply using a name in your day-to-day affairs, i.e., renting or buying a home, installing utilities, opening a checking account, applying for credit cards and charge accounts at local stores. Such use of a new name might be called an alias in some quarters, but this word has acquired underworld connotations quite unnecessary for legitimate desire to new privacy. An alias is simply another word for the perfectly acceptable (even highly respected "professional name" or "pseudonym". It is an "unofficial" name in the sense that one need not provide proof of

identity such as a birth certificate to obtain the "means of survival". It is perfectly legal to adopt an alias so long as the intent is not to deceive or to defraud anyone. At worst, it could prove embarrassing if you were to be recognized in a social situation by the "old" name. In private use, however, an alias can be quite effective. Landlords and creditors could care less what you call yourself, as long as you pay your bills on time. Even lawyers and courts honor adoption of new names so long as the procedures followed in obtaining subsequent records, wills, identification papers, and accounts do not break any existing law -- even if your reason for the name change is morally specious! In a 1980 court case (New York State), for example, a man who had obtained a driver's permit and opened a checking account in an adopted name in order to avoid harassment by an ex-wife was acquitted of charges of forgery because he had not forged a signature, but simply signed his adopted name.

In day-to-day living the usual requisites for identification are name, address, telephone number, driver's license number, and perhaps, a credit card number and signature model on one piece. Except for the driver's license, which requires other forms of identification, each of these "identifiers" can be obtained simply by using a chosen name. As any married woman who has changed her name knows, obtaining a driver's license in her new name follows smoothly from presentation of a birth certificate at the clerk's office when applying for a Marriage License. In this day and age, the gentleman, too, would have little trouble hyphenating his surname, or adopting a new "married" name altogether at this juncture. The clerk simply needs a signature, an oath of the truth of the signed statement, and the required fee. If a driver's license has been issued under the old name, these records would be linked in the Secretary of State's office, but a license would still be issued in the new name, thus becoming perfectly legal identification for day-to-day affairs.

In most cases, use of an adopted name will not remove your connection to the old name, for banks, governmental agencies, stores, schools, and businesses keep records according to name. Therefore, your request that future dealings with these institutions be made under the new name will simply result in this amendment to your record with them. On most practical levels, this linkage will not interfere with living a life under the adopted name. But if your goal is to leave behind an old name entirely -- and untraceably -- an adopted name is not the route for you.

The other type of identity change -- that requiring proof based upon a birth certificate -- is the heavy-weight course in becoming someone else. It is your ticket to a total disappearing act, total dissociation with your past; your family; your social, financial, educational, and religious affiliations; the practical consequences of all your actions and inactions, successes and failures. Obviously, because of the legal and emotional difficulty

of this course, it is not for everyone -- but for those who really have "had it" with the course of their lives, the way is possible for new beginnings without damaging labels from the past popping up to haunt you or to limit new opportunities. Because most local, state and federal records are based upon identification through the birth certificate, obtaining a new one for yourself is the key step in this course. Later chapters will deal with the specifics of research and application methods, as well as state-by-state addresses and procedures. A new birth certificate can be obtained without breaking any state or federal laws, but possession of a birth certificate which is not "original issue" so to speak, is considered illegal, simply because the implication behind having a "borrowed" one is that the intent is to defraud. The intent may be, instead, simply to remove oneself from the stream of un-requested junk mail, intrusions on a so-called private and unlisted telephone line, inquiries by the census bureau, insurance adjustors, ex-employers, and nosey relatives; or perhaps the forever-more negative effects of a CO draft rating or less-than-perfectly honorable discharge code. We enter the system through the birth certificate, and federalize our identities with the social security number. While it was originally intended for use solely as a means of keeping track of workers' stockpiles of federal retirement benefits, the social security number has taken on the aura of a life-long identification number. The idea, in fact, that every newborn be immediately assigned an S.S. number has been repeatedly suggested in recent years -- though with the innocent-sounding intention of simplifying federal record-keeping and efficiency. Parents of infants who wish to begin a savings account for their offspring must now first obtain a number -- this twist compliments of the Internal Revenue Service which is determined to get their fair share -- from birth.

The question of legalities, then, is of major concern as you decide just how far behind you wish to place your past identity. There are currently myriad laws pertaining to the subject of fake and counterfeit identification -- on the federal, state and local levels. Most of these laws, however, are rarely prosecuted; in states and counties which take a sterner view, and do prosecute, the penalty is usually revocation of the false I.D.

Federal Laws

Federal law forbids the reproduction of government documents, signatures, seals, and the impersonation of a federal employee or other false statement in the obtaining of federally-issued documents. There are, however, no federal laws dealing with false identification papers in interstate commerce, with use of the mails to transfer false documents, with reproduction of one state's documents while in another state, or with applying from out-of-

state for another person's birth or death certificate. Though the federal government's computers are now close to being capable of collecting and maintaining a file of information identifying every citizen from birth, it does not presently have this information. The individual states house these records on their own citizens (due to place-of-birth or present address). Thus, the federal government is dependent upon the states for processing many of the documents of federal identification.

State Laws

State laws are primarily prohibitive rather than preventative, that is, penalties are mandated for use of false identification, not for their simple possession, in the commission of a crime.

State-issued identification such as ID cards for non-drivers, fishing and game licenses, and professional-practice licenses or food-stamp cards are also regulated at the state level, but again, only with regard to their use in the commission of fraudulent acts pertaining to the purposes for which the cards are issued. There are also penalties (usually revocation) for false statements made during the application for such cards. While an occasional state heightens these penalties to misdemeanors, simple possession will not get you arrested.

In all states, court action requires that fraudulent use of false identification be shown for a successful prosecution. Only two states, Nevada and North Carolina, have written specific laws with regard to the possession and use of false ID. Nevada's law makes the "possession, sale or transfer of any document for the purpose of establishing a false status, occupation, membership, license, or other identity for himself or any other person", illegal. Possession is a misdemeanor; sale or transfer is a felony. Nevada's law also expressly covers the obtaining, possession or fraudulent use of a false birth certificate. Again, possession is a misdemeanor. Use of a false birth certificate in the commission of a felony is a separate felony.

North Carolina's laws deal only with fraudulent application of use of a false birth certificate and stipulates also use of such false documents even though they were obtained in other states.

In most states, however, there are no effective laws against establishing a new identity, even though one's purpose be fraudulent. There are laws which regulate specific identification documents, but even these are too narrow to allow for effective enforcement. The state laws generally make no reference to the following matters concerning false identification: sale, manufacture, possession, transfer, transport, alteration, advertising, receiving,

obtaining, using or displaying. Neither do most states' laws pertain to use or display of revoked, expired or suspended identification or with use of false or misleading statements or identification in obtaining such documents. With the narrowly defined existing laws of most states, then, there is minimal risk in the use and possession of false identification, particularly used simply as identification, not in the commission of a crime.

In some states impersonating another is not illegal, even when it is for fraudulent purposes. Most states, however, draw the line at fraud. That is, use of false identification which leads a third party to believe you are someone else while you are attempting to defraud that third party is illegal. But this wording inadvertantly exempts use of such identification for myriad other purposes. Even laws which make it illegal to impersonate professionals such as police, firemen, and public officials pertain only to their roles as professionals, and not to their private lives.

There are two special types of state statutes which must be considered apart from these general statutory guidelines when you consider just which types of new identification will best suit your quest of becoming someone else: These are the counterfeiting/forgery statutes and deceptive practices statutes. The former are designed to prevent the alteration of money, property or some other type of tender. They have not, as yet, been extended to the area of identification documents. The deceptive practices acts are concerned with regulating the fraudulent use of credit cards. These statutes make no reference to the identifying information used in the application for credit cards, but only in their use. It remains the responsibility of the individual credit-extender to verify the truth of the information on any application.

Local Laws

Generally, local statutes concerning false identification documents (use and/or possession) are either weaker than those of the states or are non-existent. It is a relatively simple matter to check your city ordinances regarding your specific goals or to discuss them with an attorney.

Costs

The specific fees, when known, will be detailed in each section of the chapters on obtaining specific identification documents. These generally are minimal (25¢ to \$10.00 range) and will most likely be a small part of your consideration. Other hidden costs, however, will play a larger part. These are generally emotional or practical and may hinge largely on the duration of your envisioned

"new you". Individuals who are relatively young and economically or emotionally unattached will certainly have the easier way, for there are fewer holes to plug, fewer details to consider. Obviously, if someone wants to get away from people and places of the past, the emotional impact will not be one of sadness, but of stealth, which can be equally wearing. The more there is to get away from, the more the worry and stress is attached to doing so. Careful planning and a step-by-step attention to detail will go a long way to alleviating this stress. Proceeding with the accumulation of identification papers in an orderly fashion may either precede or follow the leave-taking, but it should be orderly in any case!

Depending on the motivation for becoming someone else, there may or may not be people who you will need to prepare for the change. If family members will be joining your adventure they, too, should have new identification. If not, there needs, at the minimum, to be a reconstructing of family stories with regard to name differences, etc. If family members are to be left behind, but still associated with your new life, you need to decide what they will be told, how involved they will be, and at whose initiation. Those to be left behind entirely, and for good, must also be considered -- either in terms of risk or in terms of leave-taking.

Other hidden costs worth considering in your decision are the value or lack of it of various factors in your past which may hinge on your future: past employment, references and skills, dental and physician's records, school records, lodge or union affiliations, social security or pension benefits, insurance plans, and conversion of property to more liquid assets. Again, careful planning of these many details will facilitate a full-scale "rebirth" as someone else, and should certainly be evaluated even by those seeking something less drastic and of shorter duration. And don't forget to think about your initial means of transportation -- so that tracks are covered from the onset!

These three factors -- goals, legalities and costs -- are the crux of your decision-making process. Only you know which is best for your real purposes, your feelings, and your best interests. The point is -- to really think about each of the three, apart from any real or imagined fears, and decide what is best for you. You are the only one living your life -- and with it, the consequences for good or ill. That is the only basis for any adult decision and could open up wonderful new avenues which are presently closed to you for any number of reasons. The more you look inside yourself, the more information you have regarding the trappings you will need for any of the various routes to becoming someone else, the more you will feel comfortable and happy about your decision. Once decided -- go for it!

Chapter 2

Easy Beginnings

This chapter will discuss the question of whether to obtain fake identification documents or the real thing, and will explore the sources, quality, and risks of obtaining these various papers.

Kind of Identification

The kind of identification documents range from the simplest membership card with your signature to the coveted genuine birth certificate issued by one's county of birth through the various Departments of State. Identification documents obviously vary in their acceptability as proof of identity, but a wide range of easily-obtained documents are presently acceptable as proof of identity when applying for more "legitimate" documents. Included in the list of bona fide identifiers (depending on the situation) are: birth certificate, social security card, driver's license, credit card, charge account card, state ID, fishing or game licenses, checks imprinted with your name, gasoline card, utility bill, personal correspondence, library card, baptismal certificate, marriage license, school record, transcript, dental or physician record, check-cashing card for the local grocery, receipt with your name on it, luggage tags, business card, club membership card, voting registration, student ID, school bus pass, community store-discount card, restaurant pass, military discharge papers, diplomas, certificates of merit, awards or trophies with your name imprinted, personalized luggage or jewelry, monogrammed clothing and household items, even your pet's identification tag boasting you as the owner! In any given situation, all of these items may be acceptable identification -- proof of "who you are". Once you decide upon the name of that "who" therefore, it is wise to begin stockpiling as many of these items as possible for a more legitimate presence of your new self and for greater protection in any number of occasions when you are asked for such "proof".

Sources of Identification

The most legitimate source of identification, of course, is a simple name change (through marriage or court proceeding) which then gives you access to a re-issue of your originals in the new name through your local offices of State and Federal agencies.

If you wish your adopted name to dissociate you with the past name, there are a number of sources or methods through which to obtain new documents. These include: faked, stolen, counterfeited, forged and "borrowed". The quality or passability

of these documents, generally, ascend in the same order.

Fake ID

At least 12 mail order firms are presently advertising in weekly tabloids such as the National Enquirer and monthly magazines such as Popular Mechanics as sources of such fake ID as birth and marriage certificates, club cards and personal identification of various types. Unfortunately, most of these products are very poor facsimiles of the real thing. Some do print a disclaimer "for amusement purposes only" with their ads, which tells you something more tangible about the quality to be expected. Some of the mail order firms use Xerox processing (color or black and white) to reproduce documents, thus giving the appearance of the original, but without the texture and other safeguards which official documents have to discourage such forgeries. Color reproduction, especially for driver's licenses, is a must, but those offered through the mail order firms are generally of poor color quality. Some even resort to paste-ons! A few firms advertise state ID cards with the name of the state printed across the top. So if you plan to try one of these outfits, don't say you weren't warned!

Bad as these fakes are, they could be improved through the use of official-looking seals and stickers. (See Figure 1). Most of these stick-on and embossing kinds can be purchased at stationery stores in various sizes and colors. There are also embossed seals which resemble notary seals such as those used by universities, corporations and passport offices. Another source of official-looking seals is the seal-maker himself, although most are reluctant to reproduce notary seals unless you have proof that you are a notary (another piece of ID to get!). You might try ordering such seals from out-of-state. We are not aware of any laws against this procedure.

Rubber stamps in the form of seals are another good possibility for making the fakes less so. All you need is a stamped example of the seal for a stamp-maker to produce one for you. If you really want to go the whole route, you could also contact the National Notary Association, 23012 Ventura Blvd., Woodland Hills, CA 91364. They will be happy to provide information (free) on how to become a notary public. Then you could use your own seal!

Other types of fake ID include college, community college and adult education identification cards. These are easily obtained by registering for classes. Physical examinations required for student pilots also look impressive as do ministry diplomas offered through a number of correspondence schools. The latter



Figure 1

Examples of seals and embosses. Rubber stamps can also be ordered to your specifications. The ink used on official documents is usually green, purple or blue -- rarely black.

offer degrees and identification papers and come in any number of denominations. Check their ads in the classified sections of many magazines, particularly The National Enquirer, Midnight, and The Star. You can even get police-type paraphernalia such as badges, insignia and ID cards through mail-order catalogues and brochures. These hail their wares as "confidential" and "official", so in correspondence with them you may have to play the role, but generally, the items are easily obtainable. Two presently-known firms are:

Irvine & Jachens, Inc.
6700 Mission Street
Daly City, CA 94014
(High quality)

International Police Equipment Company
806 South Robertson Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90035
(also offering "tools of the trade")

Stolen ID

Stolen ID is usually the characteristic identity mode of criminals who need frequent name changes to elude the law. The person from whom the ID was originally stolen will also be obtaining new ID -- so the "stolen" information will be appearing in many a computer, which are easily stumbled over. Such "hot" types of ID are therefore not practical for even a relatively short identity change, for the risks make other avenues more appealing.

"Stolen" ID that would be more useful and safer, although still only for relatively short times, would be that of a local model citizen with an ordinary job and a reclusive life style. By requesting a copy of his birth certificate, other forms of ID such as driver's license in another state, duplicate Social Security card, and passport would be rather easily obtainable -- without his even knowing. Your identity would be safe under this pseudonym unless your benefactor suddenly got his driver's license suspended; you earned wages under his number and the S.S. people noticed benefits accruing from two sources; or your benefactor applied for his own passport. Therefore, since all of these are within the realm of possibility, such a method is to be taken advisedly. It would serve best as transitional ID or ID for those on the move. Certainly there are any number of possible dull people from which to choose in any neighborhood -- the more "stable" (and therefore unchanging) the better.

Forged ID

A well-done forgery is less detectable than stolen ID. Forged ID uses "official" stock, but with different names dates and places than the original. It can work well in situations which don't involve a prolonged check, such as a check for a traffic violation. Most states use Polaroid and Dek/Electro processes for their driver's licenses which make forgeries impossible. Some use a special seal visible only under black light (which their police cars are equipped with). To forge ID one simply changes names, dates or places by erasing, cutting, or covering over. When you remember that many criminals are caught under circumstances not related to their crimes, you can appreciate the difficulty of passing off forged ID as the real thing -- at least under any kind of close inspection.

"Borrowed" ID

"Borrowed" ID means using that of someone else -- but unlike that mentioned under Stolen ID, the idea here is to use the identification of a dead person. Deaths are a matter of public record, so part of the research is already done for you. To learn more about the person, you can call the hospital, morgue, newspaper office, or police station and ask if the person was the same "John Doe" who lived in Wilsbury, N.D., for example. The obliging person on the other end of the line will most likely helpfully correct you, assuring you that this "John Doe" was from Detroit. You could carry it a step further and include the birthdate, whereupon the obliging person would also correct this information for you.

Once you have the date and place of birth, you can write to the county recorder and obtain the deceased's birth certificate. This should be done from out-of-state to avoid cross-referencing in the computers. With the birth certificate, you can obtain a driver's license, duplicate Social Security card and state ID.

The safest way to use such "borrowed" ID is from another state, since the state of birth is the repository of such records. Use of the Social Security card could prove difficult for accruing your own benefits, if a survivor of the deceased applies for benefits. It might also be wise to request an "employer's background check" on the individual you're borrowing from. Naturally, you won't call it an "employer's" check, since the person will be found to have died, but perhaps "an estate" check or some other euphemism would do. Many private investigators are available for such jobs at relatively inexpensive rates. Check your yellow pages listings. It could be money well spent. The last thing you need is to "borrow" the identity of a fugitive or someone with criminal records.

Counterfeit ID

Counterfeiting means to actually reproduce the entire document with the changes you need for your new identity. Whatever is original can be duplicated, since there are no unique photo or printing processes, paper stocks or plastics. To counterfeit black-and-white ID, photograph the original under strong light, using a good lens and high resolution film. This will produce a good negative. A press camera works well for it uses sheet film. Blow up a print to twice the original size and retouch it with china white and india ink. Remove unwanted typewritten information by careful spotting (blocking out) on the negative or on the blown-up print. Re-photograph the blow-up and get another good negative. From this negative, make a printing plate the exact size of the original and run a few sheets through the press. Compare the copies with the original to see if they match.

Color ID can be made by having the offset printing laid down on a preprinted lithographed "blank" with color borders or background. Goes Lithographing Co., 42 W. 61st Street, Chicago, IL 60621 (312-684-6700) is a good source of such blanks. Your printer can obtain these from Goes, which uses them for printing stock certificates, diplomas, awards, property deeds, charters and state licenses. Goes can also provide state seals from 13 different states on some of their forms. Since they do not sell directly to the public, your printer or graphic artist will have to order the package of samples from which you will select the forms needed. The printer or artist can then place an order.

One short-cut to this source of quality blanks would be to identify yourself as a printer through use of a letterhead and business card. Samples could then be obtained directly. You will have to be prepared to play the part, however, so some knowledge of printing and graphics techniques and terminology is a must. Perhaps you have a friend -- or a well-stocked library -- which could teach you what you need to know.

Summary

Depending on your needs, there are a number of different kinds of fake ID, all of varying quality and usefulness. Mail-order types are generally a near-joke in terms of "truthfulness" to an original. Stolen ID carries with it the threat of discovery in even routine cross-checking and should be used only very briefly. The exception to this would be the case of "stealing" the "persona" of some Harvey Milktoast in your community, but again, the risk of discovery would be considerable if Harvey suddenly decided to change his ways and get into some small or large difficulty with the law. Even fine, upstanding citizens occasionally press too hard on the accelerator. Forged ID is difficult to pass,

due to built-in safeguards such as black-lighted codes and seals. Counterfeiting is certainly the most likely to produce high-quality documents if the process is done properly and there is careful attention to detail in the block-out and re-printing stages. High-quality color counterfeits can best be obtained by working with a printer or assuming such a professional identity for yourself to obtain legitimate blanks for the reproduction of official documents.

All of these types of fakes have their place in becoming someone else -- and only you can decide what suits your purposes best. For the person who wishes to leave the past far behind and take on a relatively secure future in his new identity, however, all the fakes hold greater risks of discovery than "originals". For this reason, it may be worth the time and effort to obtain the real thing.

Chapter 3

THE DAILY BASICS

The three pieces of identification needed for most day-to-day activities are the driver's license, imprinted checks, and a charge card, preferably a national "money" card, like Mastercard or Visa. With these three pieces it is possible to pay for housing, utilities and purchases, to cash checks and establish local credit, and generally to get comfortably through most common routines of living.

Driver's License

A license to drive is now issued by all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The driver's license is a frequently-asked-for piece of identification because it carries the person's signature, date of birth, address, a brief type of physical description, and a driver's license number which is registered in the state's computers to the license holder. Thus, stores and other business people seeking identification feel it is easy to "track down" someone who writes a bad check using this identification.

The various states require the following information on their driver's licenses:

Sex: All states except Massachusetts, Minnesota and Pennsylvania.

Height: All states except Michigan, North Carolina and Pennsylvania.

Weight: Required in 41 states.

Color of Hair: Used in 20 states.

Color of Eyes: Used in 38 states.

Race: Required only in Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Fingerprints: Not used in any state.

A Social Security number is also collected by the Department of Motor Vehicles in 31 states and 18 of these print the S.S. number on the face of the driver's license. In eight additional states the S.S. number becomes the driver's license number. Due to the Privacy Act, however, the S.S. number cannot be extended to other records systems not already using the S.S. number prior to enactment of the law (January 1, 1975).

A photograph of the licensee is part of the driver's license in most states. However, photos are not required in Maine, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Except for Mississippi and West Virginia, the non-photo states all use a simple data processing card for their permanent license. These have no anti-counterfeiting protection whatsoever.

In 43 states a transfer license is issued to new applicants before a computer check is made with the home state, which makes it easy to obtain a photo license in someone else's name. The Uniform Vehicle Code, the Highway Safety Program #5 and the Driver License Compact all recommend confiscating an out-of-state license at the time of application and returning it to the home state. Many states, however, do not bother to comply with these guidelines, leaving the new applicant with an old-out-of-state license as well as the new one. Some states also do not return the old license to the home state but simply destroy them.

If you should use a stolen license to obtain a transfer license in a new state, and the old license is returned to the home state, the home state computer will update the record to reflect the apparent move. Thus the legitimate licensee will be liable for your traffic violations (a fact which is loudly complained of in New York, where dozens of such complaints are received weekly!).

Procedures for Obtaining a Driver's License: A new resident is required generally to apply for a new license within 90 days of establishing residency. Upon application, his old license is accepted as proof of identity and of driving ability. The applicant may be required to take a simple multiple-choice test of road rules in some states. An eye test is also usually required. Photos are taken as discussed above. The new license is then processed rapidly, usually within 30 days or less. In 45 states the old license is then confiscated with issuance of the driver's permit (a temporary, valid until the new license comes through), and is either returned to the home state or destroyed.

Driver's License Renewals: States with photo licenses require reapplication in person, at which time the person is given a new eye test, written test of road rules (some states) and the new license is either issued immediately or within a week to ten days by mail. The only ID required for this is the old license.

States without photo licenses issue computer cards in the mail informing the holder that his license is due to expire on a specified date. The driver is instructed to make any corrections and return the card with appropriate fees. The new card is then

mailed within a few weeks. Personal appearances in these states are rarely required. Once the system is successfully mastered, it becomes relatively automatic to continue to receive driver's licenses in the established name.

Duplicate Licenses. Duplicates are frequently issued to replace lost or stolen ones. When ID is stolen, the victim need only reapply, supplying the necessary information, to be issued a new license on the spot or a valid permit. Some states use a computer system containing all the information, so that they can validate what the victim tells them immediately and issue the new license. Call the license bureau you will be dealing with to find out what their procedures are.

Many states now are beginning to require more identification with application for the driver's license (either new or duplicate). Massachusetts now asks for three pieces of ID, even for duplicates. Below is a list of acceptable pieces, grouped according to their ratings by most motor vehicle departments.

Preferred

- Color photo driver's license
- U.S. Passport
- Military discharge papers
- Home mortgage/lease papers
- Transcripts of school records
- Certified birth certificate
- Military ID
- State-issued photo ID
- Federal agency employee ID
- Police pistol permit (photo and fingerprint)

Acceptable

- Divorce papers or court order
- Expired license with photo
- Car registration
- Student ID
- Employee ID with photo and signature

"If That's All You've Got"

- Non-photo driver's license
- Cancelled check with signature
- Checkbook with name and address
- Bankbook

- Insurance papers
- Marriage certificate
- Bills with name and address
- Christmas Club account
- Welfare card
- Charge card with signature
- Baptismal certificate
- Gun owner permit
- Social Security card

Most states claim to require positive proof of identity with full name, date and place of birth, but these requirements are often waived, particularly with other forms of ID and if the applicant has a valid driver's license from another state. A birth certificate is accepted and preferred in all states. The kind and "level" of ID your local licensing bureau requires can be determined by a phone call.

There are presently so many loopholes in the application procedures in many states that it is easier to get a valid license than it is to counterfeit one. Effective counterfeiting measures exist in only a few states as mentioned above. Nearly all photo licenses can be created using photo positives like the Polaroid process.

The Controlling Agencies and Codes: The National Driver Registry (NDR) is a national clearinghouse for driver's licenses. It attempts to catch applicants who have revoked or suspended licenses and then apply in other states. When a license is revoked or suspended, this information goes to the NDR and is made available to the state in which the new application is made, but what the new state does about the information is up to them. The NDR currently lists the names of about 6 million drivers, and receives more than 5500 new names daily, sometimes with revocation or suspension due only to failure to pay insurance premiums. The NDR answers approximately 85,000 requests for information daily, but its threat in trying to obtain a driver's license is not great. The NDR is strictly an information outlet. Drivers who use different names in two states are not going to be readily spotted. However, the NDR is equipped to detect drivers who change their birthdate, reverse their names or pull other cosmetic touches with their licenses.

The Driver License Compact handles convictions of traffic violations. Out-of-state records of such convictions are returned to the home state. Currently 29 states belong to the compact and all agree to confiscate an out-of-state license upon issuance of a license in a new state.

Each state has its own numbering system and other forms of validation. Numbering systems sometimes are sequential, but others are coded by personal identifiers and departmental procedures. Many states also offer different licenses to minors, or validate these differently in some way. Table 1 is a complete summary of this information. Please note, however, that many states are currently in the process of changing their licenses, so that more than one form may currently be valid.

The Soundex System is a number code used to form driver's license numbers in at least 11 states. Soundex works by forming a four-character code from the first letter of the surname and the next three non-doubled consonants. The letters W, H and Y have no numbers in this code. Vowels are not coded unless the name runs out of consonants before the four characters are filled; in this case, a 0 is used to fill the space.

<u>Letters</u>	<u>Number Equivalents</u>
B F P V	1
C G J K Q S X Z	2
D T	3
L	4
M N	5
R	6

According to this system, the name "Smith" would be coded:

1. Use the first character, S
2. Find the number equivalents for the consonants, i.e., m, t, h = 5, 3, 0 (no code for H).
3. The full code for the name Smith would be S530.

In names with double consonants, such as "Harrington", the "r" would not be used in the code, i.e., H523. Names without sufficient consonants for a four-character code, such as "Halt", use 0 to fill the space, i.e., H430. The numbers used by the various states using Soundex are often also coded, based perhaps on first name, middle initial, birthdate or other data. See Table 1 for indications of each states system. Highway officers often check the Soundex coding for the first letter, and the three numbers following if time allows.

Table 1

STATE	PHOTO USED? WHERE?	SS# USED?	MINOR's LICENSE SHOWN BY:	VALIDATION SHOWN BY:	LICENSE NUMBER HOW CODED?	MFCR & PROCESS
ALA	Yes U-R	No	Birthdate	State seal & camera # overlap photo	7 digits, no spacing, not coded	Polaroid laminated
ALASKA	Yes U-L	Yes	Under 19: red photo background	Commissioner's sig. & camera # overlap photo	Up to 7 digits, no spacing, not coded	Polaroid laminated
ARIZ	Yes L-R	Yes	Birthdate	Seal on front; director's signature at bottom	1 or 2 letters, followed by 5-7 numbers, not coded	Del/Electro coating on front, not lam
ARK	Yes L-R	No	Birthdate	State seal, director's sig. & camera # overlap photo	8 digits spaced 1234-5678, not coded	Polaroid laminated
CALIF	Yes L-L	No	Birthdate	Hidden reproduction of state seal & "CALIFOR- NIA", visible under black light	1 letter 7 digits, not coded	Dek/Electro sealant on front, not lam
COLO	Yes L-R	No	Under 18: "M", 18-20: "P", with phantom numbering	State seal in center, director's signature at bottom	1 letter, up to 6 digits, not coded	Dek/Electro polycarbonate coating, flex
CONN	Yes Lt-Half	No	Birthdate	Director's sig & camera # overlap photo	9 digits, no spacing	Polaroid laminated
DEL	Yes L-R	No	Birthdate	Date & fee stamp at bottom, director's sig. overlap photo	1-6 digits, not coded	Polaroid laminated
WASH D.C.	Yes U-L	Yes	Birthdate, under 18: Restriction 3	Director's sig. overlaps photo	SS# becomes License #	Polaroid
FLA	Yes Lt-Half	No	Under 18: Yellow photo background	Stylized type; state seal & camera # overlap photo; hidden seals front & back seen under black light	SOUNDEX system (see p. 121) Begins with first letter of last name, 2- digit group is year of birth	Dek/Electro not laminated

Table 1_ (Cont.)

STATE	PHOTO USED? WHERE?	SS# USED?	MINOR'S LICENSE SHOWN BY:	VALIDATION SHOWN BY:	LICENSE NUMBER HOW CODED?	MFGR. & PROCESS
GA	Yes L-R	No	Birthdate; under 18: red bar across top	Stylized type; signature of commissioner & gover- nor	SS# is sometimes used, not coded	Dek/Electro embossed plas
HAWAII	Yes U-R	Yes	Birthdate	Driver's signature; cash register reading above photo	Same as SS#, spaced thus: 123 45 6789 (no hypkens)	Dek/Electro laminated
IDAHO	Yes L-R	Yes	Under 19: Profile photo	State seal; director/com- missioner's signature	SS#, if avail., printed same way. If assigned, 9 digits, with or without spacing	Dek/Electro polycarbonate coating, flex
ILL	Yes Lt-Half	No	Birthdate; coded license number	Computer typestyle pat- terns of connected dots	SOUNDEX system; Example: "M123-4565-4023" M=first letter, surname; 123 = surname; 456 = first name & initial; 5-4 - year of birth; 0 (or 1) = month of birth, coded; 23 = day of birth	Dek/Electro laminated both sides
IND	Yes L-L	Yes	Birthdate	Year stamp; hidden seals	Same as SS#, or assigned	Dek/Electro protec. coat.
IOWA	Yes U-L	No	Under 18: red block at L-L cor.	Director's sig. & station # overlap photo	Same as SS#; if assigned, sequenced like SS#	Polaroid laminated
KANSAS	Yes L-R	No	Birthdate	State seal in center; signatures overlap photo	Alternating letters & num- bers, total of 6 characters, not coded	Polaroid laminated
KY	Yes L-R	Yes	Birthdate	State seal; signature & camera # overlap photo	First letter of surname, fol- lowed by SOUNDEX code of surname, then 3 groups of 3 digits: D-456-123-123-123	Polaroid laminated

Table 1 (Cont.)

STATE	PHOTO USED? WHERE?	SS# USED?	MINOR'S LICENSE SHOWN BY:	VALIDATION SHOWN BY:	LICENSE NUMBER HOW CODED?	MFG. & PROCESS
LA	Yes L-R	Yes	Under 17: Restriction "M"	Outline of state on face of license	Up to 7 digits, not coded	Dek/Electro laminated
MAINE	No	No	Under 18: blue license	Green or black stamp on lefthand border	Computer generated number	Heavy paper not laminated
MD	Yes U-L	No	Birthdate	Director's sig., state seal, station # all over- lap photo	SOUNDEX system; example: D 123 456 789 434 D = first letter of surname 123 = surname coded 456 = first name coded 789 = middle name coded 434 = birthday & month coded	Polaroid laminated
MASS	Yes U-L	Yes	Under 18: stated on face of license	Registrar's sig., verti- cal color band, state seal, camera # all over- lap photo	Same as SS#, but no spacing	Polaroid laminated
MICH	Yes L-L	No	Under 18: green tint	None	SOUNDEX system: same as Maryland's pattern	Dek/Electro Polyester coating
MINN	Yes L-R	No	Under 18: black bar: "PROVISION- AL"	Embossed data, as on a credit card	SOUNDEX system	Dek/Electro plastic card
MISS	No	Yes	Birthdate	None	Same as SS#	Plastic card
MO	Yes L-R	Yes	Birthdate	Director's signature &/ or seal overlap photo	SOUNDEX system: same pattern as Maryland's	Dek/Electro laminated
MONT	Yes L-L	No	Under 18: "Provisional"	Expiration date stamped above photo	Letter & 6 digits; letter is first letter of surname; 1st 2# = year of birth; 2nd 2# = month of birth; last 2# = day of birth	Dek/Electro laminated

Table 1 (Cont.)

STATE	PHOTO USED? WHERE?	SS# USED?	MINOR'S LICENSE SHOWN BY:	VALIDATION SHOWN BY:	LICENSE NUMBER HOW CODED?	MFCR. & PROCESS
NEBR	Yes L-L	No	Birthdate	Endorsing signature overlaps photo	1 letter, 1 or 2 digits, hyphen, and 1 or more digits, not coded	Polaroid not laminated
NEV	Yes L-R	Yes	Birthdate; profile photo under 21	Seal & Director's signa- ture	2 letters are first & last initials; digits like MONT.	Dek/Electro laminated
NH	Yes U-L	No	Birthdate	State seal; director's sig. overlaps photo	1st 2# = month of birth; 3 letters = 1st & last letters of surname & 1st initial; next 2# = year of birth; next 2# = day of birth; last # prevents code duplication	Polaroid laminated
NJ	No	No	Birthdate	Fluorescence & distinc- tive computer type	letter is 1st letter of sur- name; next 9# are state code; last 5# = month, year of birth and code for color of eyes	Heavy paper
NM	Yes U-L	Yes	Under 21: profile under 18: "Provi- sional"	State seal, commissioner's sig. overlap photo	Up to 10 characters: 2 letters and 8 numerals, not coded	Polaroid polyester coating
NY	No	No	Class "6"	Department-stamped data or computer-style type	Initial of surname; last 2# are year of birth	Paper, not laminated
NC	Yes U-L	No	Birthdate	State seal & commis- sioner's sig. overlap photo; camera # is in lower right corner	1-7 digits, no spacing, not coded	Polaroid laminated
ND	Yes Rt-Half	No	Under 18: "Provisional"	State seal; director's sig. & camera # overlap photo	SS#, or similar assigned number	Polaroid laminated

Table 1 (Cont.)

STATE	PHOTO USED? WHERE?	SS# USED?	MINOR'S LICENSE SHOWN BY:	VALIDATION SHOWN BY:	LICENSE NUMBER HOW CODED?	MFGR. & PROCESS
OHIO	Yes U-R	Yes	Under 18: Class "3"	State seal & registrar's signature overlap photo	1 or 2 letters followed by up to 6 numbers, not coded	Polaroid laminated
OKLA	Yes U-L	Yes	Birthdate	Commissioner's sig. over- laps photo; camera # in L-R corner.	Up to 9 digits, using SS# if available, no spacing	Polaroid laminated
ORE	Yes U-R	No	Under 21: blue bkgd for photo	State seal; computer type style; sig. & office # overlap photo	1-7 digits, no spacing, not coded	Polaroid laminated
PA	No	No	Under 21: red printing (not grn)	Computer printout of "VALIDATED" & date across middle	8 digits, not coded	Paper, not laminated
RI	Yes L-R	No	Under 18: "MINOR" at top	Embossed name & License #; signature of registrar	7 digits, no spacing; 1st 2 digits = year of issuance	Dek/Electro laminated
SC	Yes L-R	No	Birthdate	Commissioner's signature & state seal	5-7 digits, not coded	Dek/Electro laminated
SD	Yes L-R	No	Birthdate	Embossed data (like credit card)	11 digits, hyphenated thus: 1234567-8989, not coded	Dek/Electro plastic card
TENN	No	No	Birthdate	Governor's & commis- sioner's sigs stamped on back	8 digits, no spacing, not coded	Heavy paper not laminated
TEXAS	Yes L-R	No	16-17 have 45° profile, "Provi- sional" across top	State seal & director's sig above photo	7 digits, no spacing, not coded	Dek/Electro coating on front only
UTAH	Yes L-R	No	Under 21: green bar across top	Commissioner's sig.	A (adult) or B (minor) and 6 digits	Dek/Electro laminated

Table 1 (Cont.)

STATE	PHOTO USED? WHERE?	SS# USED?	MINOR'S LICENSE SHOWN BY:	VALIDATION SHOWN BY:	LICENSE NUMBER HOW CODED?	MFCR. & PROCESS
VT	Yes U-L	No	Last 5 digits of license number	Commissioner's sig. overlaps photo	Last 5 digits are birthdate	Polaroid laminated
VA	Yes U-L Part B	Yes	Birthdate	State seal overlaps photo on Part B; type style on Part A	SS# used as License#, if available; otherwise, an equivalent is used	Polaroid (B) laminated paper (A)
WASH	Yes L-R	No	18-20: 3/4 profile under 18: "Minor" & 3/4 profile	Green department seal & director's sig. over photo	**First 5 letters of surname, first & middle initials, year of birth subtracted from 100, plus special codes (see below)	Dek/Electro polyester coating
WV	No	Yes	Under 18: "Junior Operator"	Imprinted state seal, embossed data	7 digits, or a letter & 6 digits, not coded	Plastic card, like credit card
WISC	No	No	Birthdate	Type style & stamp of fees paid	SOUNDEX system; second hyphen separates year of birth; next 3# = code of month, day of birth and sex; last 3# = tie breaker, check digit, & lic type	Heavy paper, not laminated
WYO	Yes L-R	Yes	Birthdate	Sig of tax commissioner & stylized type face	10 digits, no spacing, not coded	Dek/Electro laminated

**EXAMPLE: Jones, Mark J.
born 11/26/42, becomes:

JO-NE-SM-J58Q26

(The third digit from the
right is simply a computer
number-- no code).

01 = B	DAY:	01 = A	11 = J	21 = 1
02 = C		02 = B	12 = K	22 = 2
03 = D		03 = C	13 = L	23 = 3
04 = J		04 = D	14 = M	24 = 4
05 = K		05 = E	15 = N	25 = 5
06 = L		06 = F	16 = W	26 = 6
07 = M		07 = G	17 = P	27 = 7
08 = N		08 = H	18 = Q	28 = 8
09 = O		09 = Z	19 = R	29 = 9
10 = P		10 = S	20 = Ø	30 = T
11 = Q				31 = U
12 = R				

Because the driver's license is becoming such a popular and useful means of identification for so many life functions, some states are beginning to recognize the need for both safeguards against forgeries and counterfeits and stiffer penalties for the use of these. Washington state now makes falsifying a license worthy of 5 years in prison and/or a \$5000 fine. The more the driver's license becomes proof of age and identity in the business community, the tougher will be the laws in other states as well. States are also making proof of identity at the time of application more difficult in order to thwart false application. A phone call or visit to your licensing bureau will determine just what the laws and requirements are in your state. Remember, even in tough-state Washington, the penalties are for falsifying, not using. Proving you were not the one who made the cosmetic changes, however, could be sticky. It would be simpler to obtain a copy of the licensing bureau requirements and meet them, thereby obtaining a valid license. An example of such a state sheet is given in Table 2.

Don't Be Discouraged

Due to the inefficiency of the National Driver Register (discussed above) most states still learn of driver's applications for new licenses AFTER they have already obtained them. The operation is handled by mail and is simply too costly and too slow to be effective. Some states do their own computer checks, simply issuing permits. Such checks, however, since they would be hitched to the state police or Department of Transportation raise questions of privacy and would thus be difficult to implement.

When obtaining a new driver's license, some long-time employees at the Secretary of State's office or licensing bureau will look and treat you like a thug when you tell them you have never had a license before, even if you present the required paper documents. This is especially true when your birth certificate says you are in your mid-twenties or older. Don't let their attitudes bother you. If necessary, go to another Secretary of State office, until you find someone who is more cooperative. A story about having been a missionary or energy-conscious bicycle-rider may help turn the trick.

Checking Account

Most banks require little except a deposit to open checking accounts. While most savings accounts are required to have your Social Security number listed (so the bank can report interest accumulated to the I.R.S.) the same is not always true of checking accounts, since there is generally no interest to accrue or to report. Most checking accounts require only that you fill out a card listing name, address, telephone number, place of employment,

REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ORIGINAL DRIVER LICENSE

Every individual applying for an original driver license, instruction permit, or validated Driver Education Certificate must show proper identification. Individuals under age 18 must have successfully completed a Driver Education course and have parental consent in order to obtain an original operator's license. Acceptable documents are listed below.

Acceptable single documents for proof of name and date of birth:

1. A certified birth certificate, issued by a governmental unit (U.S. or Canadian).
2. A State of Michigan personal identification card.
3. A valid out-of-state driver license.
4. An expired out-of-state driver license with a letter of clearance issued within the last 30 days.
5. A valid U.S. or Canadian passport.
6. If you were born in a foreign country, you may use your:
 - a. Alien Registration Receipt Card (immigration card) or
 - b. Certificate of Naturalization (citizenship papers), or
 - c. Foreign passport showing full name and date of birth.

OR THREE of the following documents (one must show your date of birth):

1. A hospital birth certificate.
2. A religious certificate (baptismal or naming certificate).
3. A marriage license issued by a unit of government.
4. A divorce decree with a court seal or certified as a true copy.
5. School records (includes I.D. card with photo or yearbook).
6. Employment records (includes I.D. card with photo).
7. Military records.
8. Medical records (hospital or doctor).
9. A concealed weapons permit or hand gun registration issued by a Michigan law enforcement agency.
10. A valid voter registration card.
11. An I.D. card from a Michigan law enforcement agency or any other state government.
12. A certified copy of a child's birth certificate showing the parent's name and age at that time.
13. A major credit card or banking card with signature and photo.
14. A Michigan title and the corresponding vehicle registration.
15. A birth certificate from a foreign country.
16. A foreign title and the corresponding valid foreign vehicle registration.
17. A foreign driver license or an international driver license.

The following items can be used as part of these three acceptable documents, but not used exclusively as the three documents:

1. A Social Security card (no metal cards).
2. U.S. Census Records (write to the U.S. Bureau of Census, Detroit, MI 48226 for a request form).
3. A check cashing courtesy card with signature (grocery stores).
4. A mortgage contract, bonds, securities.
5. A life insurance policy with the application attached.
6. A hospitalization card.
7. Michigan or local county social services documents (manager's discretion).
8. Both income tax and W-2 records from previous years.
9. A family bible showing family information (manager's discretion).

If you have not had a previous license, you must hold a validated Driver Education Certificate and/or a Temporary Instruction Permit for at least 30 days.

Tests: The vision, written and road sign tests must be successfully completed. The road test may be waived. (manager's discretion).

Fees: Validated Driver Education Certificate - No Fee, expires on your 18th birthday.
Original Operator License - \$7.50 for a 4-year license.
Original Chauffeur License - \$4.00 for a 1-year license or \$16.00 for a 4-year license.
If a motorcycle or classified endorsement is needed, there are additional endorsement fees.

mother's maiden name (for withdrawal security), and personal references such as friend or relative. Check with a number of banks to see what they require. Many will even issue your name-and-address-imprinted checks on the spot. Others send the order to a printing firm. These can be embossed with any other numbers which you would like to have appear on your checks, which makes for handy ID. If you are concerned that the bank may actually check these numbers, do a test run first with false numbers and see what happens. You can always blame human error or the printing company.

If the bank requires a Social Security number for their checking accounts, or if you wish to open a savings account, you can simply supply a number. Banks don't usually ask to actually see the S.S. card, for their only concern with the number at all is one of bookkeeping and tax reporting purposes.

Charge Accounts

The plastic used most frequently for identification purposes are Mastercard and Visa, but many places will accept anything with either a signature or a number on it. Therefore, it may be easiest to simply open an account at a local retail store. Gas credit cards are also relatively easy to obtain and their applications require only basic information, sometimes including the place of banking or other credit accounts held in your name. Once an account is opened for you someplace, it becomes easier to open additional accounts. Even the national chains like Sears and Penneys require only basic information. Their major concern on issuing a card is whether you have paid your bills at other stores and whether you have a friendly local banker. If this information makes you appear a reputable character, the plastic follows easily.

It is also relatively easy to change a name on credit accounts. One can simply notify the various creditors that there has been a name (or address or any other change) on the account and new cards will be issued to reflect the new information. All of these directives can be done by mail and are speedily accomplished, usually in less than 30 days.

Because Mastercard and Visa are now nationwide concerns and thus require interlocking computer-systems between states, these cards are more difficult to obtain and require more information upon application. Once obtained, however, names and addresses on these accounts are also easily changed by mail with a simple directive to do so. If you are worried about these national credit companies actually cross-checking the information, do a dry run with phony information and see what happens. Upon refusal you

may also request a written notification as to the reasons, and learn just where you went wrong! Public creditors are required to offer these reasons since the passage of the anti-discrimination laws. Because all the transactions can also be handled by mail, the need to keep a low-profile during the process is not a problem.

One Final Note

Though this chapter has detailed a number of pitfalls along the road to obtaining the three basics; driver's license, checking account, and credit cards, the basic inefficiency in any bookkeeping system, and the state agencies in particular, can work to your advantage in trying to become someone else. Cross-checking is very difficult due to the size and expense of most systems. When in doubt about a step along the way, don't hesitate to call the target agency, store, or bank to check out procedures, so that you will feel safe and efficient when you make your personal approach to these sources of identification. Doing your homework ahead of time will avoid many an embarrassing (and problem-producing) snafu.

Chapter 4

BIRTH CERTIFICATES

The birth certificate is the most valuable tool in the arsenal of becoming someone else. Basically there are three "kinds" of birth certificates which are useful in assuming a new identity: Your original certificate, to be used with additional identification indicating a name change; a counterfeit certificate; and an original certificate belonging to someone else who is now dead and who matches closely your age of birth or other desired features. If your "new life" needs are relatively mild, you may choose to go the route of keeping your certificate, then acquiring identification such as a driver's license, checking account and credit cards in the new name. While this change will not make your past untraceable, it is a practicable method of stepping out of minor hassles and beginning fresh. This chapter will deal with the other two alternatives; counterfeit and "borrowed" birth certificates -- how and where to get them and the relative risks involved in each method.

Counterfeiting Birth Certificates

Counterfeiting of this document is made somewhat easier because the forms of certificates and the authenticating seals used on them vary widely from state to state. Certified copies also vary in their method of reproduction and none of these is secure even against photocopying. In fact, simple erasure and photocopying are the most common methods of counterfeiting birth certificates (although not necessarily the best). It is also possible to obtain blank forms and official seals to create your own, if the security is lax with regard to accounting procedures.

Methods. As mentioned earlier, most of the fake ID (including birth certificates) on the market are a joke in terms of visual authenticity. Obtaining blanks is also a difficult way to go, unless you happen to have access or know someone who does. The method most recommended for a quality job is to make your own. The forms shown in Figures 2 and 3 are included here to show what typical "blanks" look like. The original of this filled-in form is what is kept on file by the county recorder and is later photocopied or photostated for "certified copies" which are sent to those filing requests. The copies are printed on heavy stock (sometimes card stock).

While a printer may say he can reproduce such an altered copy for you, the best way to go is through a commercial artist,

Figure 2

Sample of Delayed Certificate of Birth

IMPORTANT! This is a Permanent record. Use Type-writer or Ink.		DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS		DELAYED CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH		Certificate Number _____	
REGISTRANT (Person whose Birth is being registered)	1. Registrant's Full Name at Birth			BIRTH DATE	2. Month	Day	Year
	3. Color or Race	4. Sex	BIRTH 5a. City or town of birth DATE		5b. County of birth		
FATHER	6. Full Name of Father				7. State or country of Father's birth		
MOTHER	8. Full Maiden Name of Mother				9. State or country of Mother's birth		
AFFIDAVIT	I hereby declare upon oath that the above statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief			10. Signature of Registrant		11. Present address of Registrant	
NOTARY (Seal)	Subscribed and sworn to before me on 19			12. Signature of Notary		13. Notary Commission expires 19	
APPLICANT--DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE							
SAMPLE	Type of Document		By whom issued and signed		Date Issued	Date Orig. Entry	
	Date of Birth	Birth Place	Full Name of Mother		Name of Father		
	Type of Document		By whom issued and signed		Date Issued	Date Orig. Entry	
	Date of Birth	Birth Place	Full Name of Mother		Name of Father		
	Type of Document		By whom issued and signed		Date Issued	Date Orig. Entry	
	Date of Birth	Birth Place	Full Name of Mother		Name of Father		
	Type of Document		By whom issued and signed		Date Issued	Date Orig. Entry	
	Date of Birth	Birth Place	Full Name of Mother		Name of Father		
QUALIFYING INFORMATION							
REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATION (Seal)	I hereby certify that no prior birth certificate has been found in the Division of Public Health Statistics for this registrant and that documentary evidence has been reviewed, which substantiates the facts as set forth in the foregoing abstract.						
	State Registrar		Evidence reviewed by		Date Filed		

Sample of Certificate of Live Birth

STATE OF				CERTIFICATE OF LIVE BIRTH				BIRTH NO.	
1. PLACE OF BIRTH a. COUNTY				2. USUAL RESIDENCE OF MOTHER (<i>Where does mother live?</i>) a. STATE b. COUNTY					
b. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION				c. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION					
c. NAME OF (<i>If not in hospital, give street address</i>) HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION				d. STREET ADDRESS					
d. IS PLACE OF BIRTH INSIDE CITY LIMITS? YES ☐ NO ☐				e. IS RESIDENCE INSIDE CITY LIMITS? YES ☐ NO ☐			f. IS RESIDENCE A FARM? YES ☐ NO ☐		
3. NAME <i>First</i> <i>Middle</i> <i>Last</i> (Type or print)									
4. SEX		5a. THIS BIRTH SINGLE ☐ TWIN ☐ TRIPLET ☐			5b. IF TWIN OR TRIPLET, WAS CHILD BORN 1ST ☐ 2D ☐ 3D ☐			6. DATE <i>Month</i> <i>Day</i> <i>Year</i> OF BIRTH	
7. NAME <i>First</i> <i>Middle</i> <i>Last</i>								8. COLOR OR RACE	
9. AGE (<i>At time of this birth</i>) YEARS		10. BIRTHPLACE (<i>State or foreign country</i>)			11a. USUAL OCCUPATION			11b. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY	
12. MAIDEN NAME <i>First</i> <i>Middle</i> <i>Last</i>								13. COLOR OR RACE	
14. AGE (<i>At time of this birth</i>) YEARS		15. BIRTHPLACE (<i>State or foreign country</i>)			16. PREVIOUS DELIVERIES TO MOTHER (<i>DO NOT include this birth</i>)				
17. INFORMANT					a. How many OTHER children are now living?		b. How many OTHER children were born since but are now dead?		c. How many fetal deaths (fetuses born dead at ANY time after conception)?
18. MOTHER'S MAILING ADDRESS									
I hereby certify that this child was born alive on the date stated above		18a. SIGNATURE				18b. ATTENDANT AT BIRTH M.D. ☐ D.O. ☐ MIDWIFE ☐ OTHER (<i>Specify</i>)			
		18c. ADDRESS				18d. DATE SIGNED			
19. DATE RECD. BY LOCAL REG.		20. REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE				21. DATE ON WHICH GIVEN NAME ADDED BY (<i>Registrar</i>)			
FOR MEDICAL AND HEALTH USE ONLY (This section MUST be filled out)									
22a. LENGTH OF PREGNANCY COMPLETED WEEKS		22b. WEIGHT AT BIRTH LB. OZ.		23. LEGITIMATE YES ☐ NO ☐					
(SPACE FOR ADDITION OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH ITEMS BY INDIVIDUAL STATES)									

who will prepare a "camera-ready" copy for you. Paste-overs will show unless the process is done properly and the results will be disappointing. After obtaining a copy of the form that is to your satisfaction, the document need only receive the official seals and stamps to complete. These can be obtained by having them made-to-order by seal or stamp makers (listed in the yellow pages under "Seals -- Corporation and Notary" and "Rubber Stamps"). These firms can reproduce any seal or stamp to your specifications. If they seem resistant, have one manufacturer make a blank, and a second one make the central portion. Then emboss the two, one over the other, chipping away the extraneous portions, until the desired effect is achieved. In each of these steps, where working with unknown tradespeople, if you present yourself as a printer, few questions will be asked. Ideally, there might be a friend or two who are commercial artists or printers?

Risks. Fortunately for those wanting or needing to become someone else, the state laws covering access to and fraudulent use of birth certificates are ineffectual. While it is illegal in many states to fraudulently alter or use a birth certificate, it is not illegal to possess one or to apply for a genuine certificate in another's name. The number of imposter applications has given rise to a Federal Advisory Committee on False Identification (FACFI) which recommends that all vital records offices require use of the official form shown in Figure 4. Use of this form, they assert, would limit applications to those who have information known only to bona fide applicants. The "WARNING" at the bottom of the form is a scare-tactic. No such laws exist. In fact, the recommendations of FACFI give the clearest indication of the loopholes which presently exist in the regulation of access to birth certificates. There is no national standardization of forms, nor are present forms produced on counterfeit-proof, non-alterable stock; photocopies of the original (though unofficially issued) are proof of birth in many places; there is no central agency responsible for cross-indexing births and deaths on a national basis nor are state records of births and deaths cross-indexed. Incredibly, FACFI recommends putting the birth and death data on lithographed safety paper (such as the blank forms from Goes Lithographing, Chicago, mentioned earlier). With a single form and format, readily available paper and ability to forge seals and signatures, loopholes would not close -- but only shift slightly!

Getting an Original, "Borrowed" Birth Certificate

When a person presently requests a copy of a birth certificate, there are no requirements that the applicant must "justify" his request. Therefore, the idea is to acquire, through normal channels, the birth certificate of someone else. This is the ultimate step in becoming someone else -- and present laws and procedures in vital records offices make the step surprisingly easy!

Figure 4

Sample of Request for Copy of Birth Certificate

REQUEST FOR COPY OF BIRTH CERTIFICATE			
<i>Mail request with fee or bring to:</i> _____ (name) STATE DEPT. OF HEALTH Public Health Statistics Section, Room _____ _____ (address)			
PLEASE PRINT			
I. BIRTH CERTIFICATE OF:		II. PARENTS OF PERSON NAMED IN BIRTH CERTIFICATE	
FULL NAME AT BIRTH		FATHER'S FULL NAME	
DATE OF BIRTH		FATHER'S BIRTHPLACE (Town)	
SEX	MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME		MOTHER'S BIRTHPLACE (Town)
PLACE OF BIRTH (City, County, State, Hospital)		RESIDENCE OF PARENTS AT TIME OF THIS BIRTH	
III. PERSON MAKING THIS REQUEST			
Your Name		NUMBER OF COPIES WANTED	
Your Address		FEE ENCLOSED	
(No. and Street)		(See Fee Schedule)	
(Town, State)		\$	
(Zip Code)			
<i>For the protection of the individual, certificates of vital events are not open to public inspection.</i> <i>The following must be completed in order to permit this office to comply with the request.</i>			
RELATIONSHIP TO PERSON NAMED IN CERTIFICATE (e.g., parents, attorney)		FOR WHAT PURPOSE DO YOU NEED THIS COPY?	
Your Signature			
Warning: False application for a birth certificate is punishable by up to five years in prison and/or \$10,000 fine.			

The safest way to do this is to acquire the birth certificate of someone who died young, and thus, has no other identification issued in his name. As shown on the application for a copy of a birth certificate (Figure 4), one needs only the name, date and place of birth, and the name and birthplace of the parents. This information can be obtained from either a death certificate or from old newspaper accounts of a person's death. These documents are available in the vital records or county recorder's offices (death certificates) and in libraries (newspaper files). The files of vital records offices and county recorders are open to the public in most cities (approximately 98%, in fact!). So the majority of the country is open territory in your search for a person from whom to "borrow" identity. All you have to do is spend some time browsing through the files!

It is best to research deaths which occurred in states other than the state of birth, for there is no inter-state cross-indexing of birth and death records. Thus, your new identity will be untraceable. While the search may be more difficult, it will be well worth it to achieve your ends securely. Once a suitable match is located, call the central, state office to learn the procedure and fee for obtaining a copy of the desired birth certificate (pretending, if asked, to be the parent of the deceased), mail a money order for the amount, and the new copy will be issued promptly, usually within a week.

Risks. There are more than 7000 vital records or county recorder's offices in the U.S. which issue certified copies of birth certificates, most of which are in rural areas where the atmosphere is more relaxed and open than in large metropolitan areas. In a few states, certificates are only issued at the state level. Call the office of the state you are researching to find out its procedures. Over 80% of the copies of birth certificates issued each year (approximately 11 million total) are handled by mail. Thus, the return name and address of the applicant are the only indications of the applicant's identity. In addition, there are no state laws which authorize a record's office to refuse to fill a request made via an unsigned application, although this would, perhaps, look suspicious. Once the coveted birth certificate is obtained, all other identification comes easily.

During the last few years, some public officials have begun to view the open access to public records as an invitation to "criminal" types and have sought legislation to close these doors to all but attorneys and private investigators. The number of these cities is still few, however. Los Angeles and San Francisco are now closed, while the remaining 58 counties still allow public access. Again, a simple phone call to the offices in areas you

would like to research will supply this information, for you. Direct access, generally, is becoming more difficult in the large metropolitan areas. Some states are attempting to solve the problem by moving to centralization of all birth and death records, with cross-referencing and controlled issuance of copies of these documents. Arizona, Hawaii and Washington are in the forefront of this movement. Such centralization and cross-referencing has also been recommended by FACFI, as mentioned earlier, but there appears to be little haste on the part of most governmental agencies to make these changes. It now appears that centralization and cross-referencing will be done only on a county basis, by stamping "deceased" across the birth certificate. Inter-county considerations will still be left to the budgetary abilities of the individual counties. Most counties are rural, and not involved in the big-city thinking about altered identities, fugitives, welfare fraud, etc. Therefore, it is wise not to become discouraged when meeting a dead end or closed door in one county. Simply move on -- and continue to browse in those places still open to the public.

At the state level, some have closed their files to all those not having a specific need to obtain their's or someone else's certificate for some legitimate purpose. Florida, Arizona and Washington State should be considered "closed". At the present time, more than 40 states restrict access for open browsing except by authorized individuals looking for a specific birth certificate for a requestor.

Where to Write for Birth and Death Records

An official certificate for every birth and death should be on file in the place where these events occur. Births occurring before registration was required and births not registered when they occurred may be filed as "delayed birth registrations". These certificates are prepared by doctors, funeral directors, professional attendants and hospital authorities. They are then permanently filed in the central vital statistics office of the state, city, or outlying area where the event occurred. To obtain a certified copy of a certificate, call the vital statistics office in the responsible area to find out the current cost of a copy and who to make out a money order to. Information can supply the phone number of the proper office. Money orders are the common way to handle mail requests since the offices cannot be responsible for mailed cash and will not hassle with personal checks. The letter sent with the request should give the following information (printed or typed):

1. Full name of the person whose record is requested.
2. Sex and race.
3. Parents' names, including maiden name of mother.
4. Month, day and year of the birth or death.
5. Place of birth or death (city or town, county and state; name of hospital, if any).

6. Purpose for which copy is needed.
7. Relationship to person whose record is being requested.

It is best to make such requests by mail because the possibility of further questions will be eliminated.

The state offices and addresses are given below :

<u>State</u>	<u>Address of Vital Statistics Office</u>
Alabama	Bureau of Vital Statistics State Department of Public Health Montgomery, Alabama 36104
Alaska	Bureau of Vital Statistics Department of Health and Welfare Pouch "H" Juneau, Alaska 99801
Arizona	Division of Vital Records State Department of Health P.O. Box 3887 Phoenix, Arizona 85030
Arkansas	Division of Vital Records Arkansas Department of Health 4815 West Markham Street Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
California	Vital Statistics Section State Department of Health 410 N. Street Sacramento, California 95814
Colorado	Records and Statistics Section Colorado Department of Health 4210 East 11th Avenue Denver, Colorado 80220
Connecticut	Public Health Statistics Section State Department of Health 79 Elm Street Hartford, Connecticut 06115
Delaware	Bureau of Vital Statistics Division of Public Health Department of Health and Social Services Jesse S. Cooper Memorial Building Dover, Delaware 19901

District of Columbia	Department of Human Resources Vital Records Section Rm. 1022 300 Indiana Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20001
Florida	Department of Health and Rehabilitation Services Division of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics P.O. Box 210 Jacksonville, Florida 32201
Georgia	Vital Records Unit State Department of Human Resources Room 217-H 47 Trinity Avenue, S.W. Atlanta, Georgia 30334
Hawaii	Research and Statistics Office State Department of Health P.O. Box 3378 Honolulu, Hawaii 96801
Idaho	Bureau of Vital Statistics State Department of Health and Welfare Statehouse Boise, Idaho 83720
Illinois	Office of Vital Records State Department of Public Health 535 W. Jefferson Street Springfield, Illinois 62761
Indiana	Division of Vital Records State Board of Health 1330 West Michigan Street Indianapolis, Indiana 46206
Iowa	Division of Records and Statistics State Department of Health Des Moines, Iowa 50319
Kansas	Bureau of Registration and Health Statistics 6700 S. Topeka Avenue Topeka, Kansas 66620

Kentucky	Office of Vital Statistics State Department of Health 275 E. Main Street Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
Louisiana	Office of Vital Records State Department of Health P.O. Box 60630 New Orleans, Louisiana 70160
Maine	Office of Vital Records State Department of Health and Welfare State House Augusta, Maine 04333
Maryland	Division of Vital Records State Department of Health State Office Building 201 West Preston Street P.O. Box 13146 Baltimore, Maryland 21203
Massachusetts	Registrar of Vital Statistics Rm. 103 McCormack Building 1 Ashburton Place Boston, Massachusetts 02108
Michigan	Office of Vital and Health Statistics Michigan Department of Public Health 3500 North Logan Street Lansing, Michigan 48914
Mississippi	Vital Records Registration Unit State Board of Health P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, Mississippi 39205
Missouri	Bureau of Vital Records Division of Health State Department of Public Health and Welfare Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
Montana	Bureau of Records and Statistics State Department of Health and Environmental Sciences Helena, Montana 59601
Minnesota	Minnesota Department of Health Section of Vital Statistics 717 Delaware Street, S.E. Minneapolis, Minnesota 55440

Nebraska	Bureau of Vital Statistics State Department of Health Lincoln Building 1003 "O" Street Lincoln, Nebraska 68508
Nevada	Department of Human Resources Division of Health--Vital Statistics Office of Vital Records Capitol Complex Carson City, Nevada 89710
New Hampshire	Department of Health and Welfare Division of Public Health Bureau of Vital Statistics 61 South Spring Street Concord, New Hampshire 03301
New Jersey	State Department of Health Bureau of Vital Statistics Box 1540 Trenton, New Jersey 08625 Archives and History Bureau State Library Division State Department of Education Trenton, New Jersey 08625
New Mexico	Vital Record New Mexico Health and Social Services Department PERA Building Room 118 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
New York (except New York City)	Bureau of Vital Records State Department of Health Empire State Plaza Tower Building Albany, New York 12237
New York (all Boroughs)	Bureau of Records and Statistics Department of Health of New York City 125 Worth Street New York, New York 10013

North Carolina	Department of Human Resources Division of Health Services Vital Records Branch P.O. Box 2091 Raleigh, North Carolina 27602
North Dakota	Division of Vital Records Office of Statistical Services State Department of Health Bismarck, North Dakota 58505
Ohio	Division of Vital Statistics Ohio Department of Health G-20 Ohio Departments Building 65 S. Front Street Columbus, Ohio 43215
Oklahoma	Vital Records Section State Department of Health Northeast 10th Street & Stonewall P.O. Box 53551 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105
Oregon	Vital Statistics Section Oregon State Health Division P.O. Box 231 Portland, Oregon 97207
Pennsylvania	Division of Vital Statistics State Department of Health Central Building 101 South Mercer Street P.O. Box 1528 Newcastle, Pennsylvania 16103
Rhode Island	Division of Vital Statistics State Department of Health Room 101 Health Building Davis Street Providence, Rhode Island 02908
South Carolina	Division of Vital Records Bureau of Health Measurement S.C. Department of Health and Analysis Environmental Control 2600 Bull Street Columbia, South Carolina 29201
South Dakota	Division of Public Health Statistics State Department of Health Pierre, South Dakota 57501

Tennessee	Division of Vital Statistics State Department of Public Health Cordell Hull Building Nashville, Tennessee 37219
Texas	Bureau of Vital Statistics Texas Department of Health Resources 410 East 5th Street Austin, Texas 78701
Utah	Division of Vital Statistics Utah State Department of Health 554 South Third East Salt Lake City, Utah 84113
Vermont	Town or City Clerk of town where birth or death occurred. Secretary of State Vital Records Department State House Montpelier, Vermont 05602 Public Health Statistics Division Department of Health Burlington, Vermont 05401
Virginia	Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics State Department of Health James Madison Building Box 1000 Richmond, Virginia 23208
Washington	Bureau of Vital Statistics Health Services Division Department of Social and Health Services P.O. Box 709 Olympia, Washington 98504
West Virginia	Division of Vital Statistics State Department of Health State Office Building No. 3 Charleston, West Virginia 25305

Wisconsin

Bureau of Health Statistics
Wisconsin Division of Health
P.O. Box 309
Madison, Wisconsin 53701

Wyoming

Vital Records Services
Division of Health and Medical
Services
State Office Building West
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002

Chapter 5

INSIDE THE SYSTEM: SOCIAL SECURITY CARDS

When the Social Security Administration was founded, the card-number was not intended as personal identification, but simply as a recording device for accruing benefits of U.S. workers. Since that time, however, the S.S. card has become important in maintaining both employment records and in obtaining other identification documents. The S.S. number is also used for tax records and is the basis of the driver's license number in several states. The card was originally issued upon application by any individual, in person or by mail, without other evidence of identity. Because of its wider uses now, however, evidence of identity, age, and citizenship is required for issuance. Fortunately, the forms of identification necessary for S.S. application are relatively easy to obtain, including such documents as voter's registration, baptismal certificates and library cards. The Social Security Administration currently publishes guidelines regarding the types of identification necessary with application, so check your local office. Most have gotten fairly rigid about accepting photocopies of required documents. This chapter will help explain some of these requirements and the system of numbering used by the Social Security Administration.

How to Apply for a Social Security Number

While the Social Security law does not require in-person registration for receiving a number, they will not accept photocopies, and thus, your "originals" will be at the mercy of the mails. If you attempt to slide by with photocopies, the S.S. office will simply send them back to you with further explicit instructions. They can also help you to obtain the documents which they require for application.

The standard procedure is to provide evidence of age, identity and citizenship or alien status, after which a card is issued in approximately four weeks. The two lists below indicate which documents will fulfill the identity-proof requirements. The S.S. office urges that you submit one document from each list. An application form is shown in Figure 5.

Evidence of Age and Citizenship

The preferred document for proof of age and place of birth is the birth certificate or church record of birth or baptism. If

Figure 5

Application for a Social Security Number

ID: _____ CN: _____ DO: _____

APPLICATION FOR A SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

See Instructions on Back. Print in Black or Dark Blue Ink or Use Typewriter. DO NOT WRITE IN THE ABOVE SPACE

1	Print FULL NAME YOU WILL USE IN WORK OR BUSINESS (First Name) (Middle Name or Initial—if none, draw line _____) (Last Name)		
2	Print FULL NAME GIVEN YOU AT BIRTH	6	YOUR DATE OF BIRTH (Month) (Day) (Year)
3	PLACE OF BIRTH (City) (County if known) (State)	7	YOUR PRESENT AGE (Age on last birthday)
4	MOTHER'S FULL NAME AT HER BIRTH (Her maiden name)	8	YOUR SEX MALE ☐ FEMALE ☐
5	FATHER'S FULL NAME (Regardless of whether living or dead)	9	YOUR COLOR OR RACE WHITE ☐ NEGRO ☐ OTHER ☐
10	HAVE YOU EVER BEFORE APPLIED FOR OR HAD A UNITED STATES SOCIAL SECURITY, RAILROAD, OR TAX ACCOUNT NUMBER? NO ☐ DON'T KNOW ☐ YES ☐ (If "Yes" Print State in which you applied and Date you applied and Social Security Number if known)		
11	YOUR MAILING ADDRESS (Number and Street, Apt. No., P.O. Box, or Rural Route) (City) (State) (Zip Code)		
12	TODAY'S DATE		
13	14	NOTICE: Whoever, with intent to falsify his or someone else's true identity, willfully furnishes or causes to be furnished false information in applying for a social security number, is subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for up to 1 year, or both. Sign YOUR NAME HERE (Do Not Print)	

DHEW, Social Security Administration Form SS-5 (1-76)

☐ RESCREEN ☐ ASSIGN ☐ DUP ISSUED Return completed application to nearest SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

neither of these is available, the following are also acceptable:

- School record
- Church record
- State or federal census record
- Insurance policy
- Marriage record
- Military discharge papers
- Delayed birth certificate
- Draft card
- U.S. passport
- Any other document showing your age or birth date

Evidence of Identity

Documents which qualify as evidence of identity generally have either a signature, photograph or both. Acceptable documents for this requirement include the following:

- Driver's license
- State identity card
- Voter's registration
- School identification card
- Work badge or building pass
- Draft card or military ID
- U.S. passport or U.S. identity card
- Credit card with signature
- Library card with signature
- Any other document with signature or photograph

As of 1978 the procedural guidelines not only required that applicants present the stated documents of proof, but all adults were to be interviewed "in-depth" to determine why a S.S. number had not been previously issued. the proper papers and awareness that this question will be asked should readily prepare anyone making application in the course of becoming someone else. The burden of proof is upon the system -- they must determine that a previous card has been issued or that your application is somehow false.

The Risks Involved

It is now a federal felony to buy, sell or counterfeit a Social Security card, with penalties ranging to \$5000 fines and five years in prison. Obviously, with other avenues open, one need not incur the federal wrath to this extent.

The S.S. record keeping system is handled by the Bureau of Data Processing, which has the capability to search and retrieve vast amounts of information. Also, many agencies file according to S.S. number. Thus, it is wise to understand the system involved in the construction of Social Security numbers. For example, there are no S.S. numbers which begin with the numbers 6, 8, or 9. If you were to inadvertently use one of these numbers in stating a false S.S. number, it would be immediately identifiable to someone who knows the system.

Each state has been assigned a series of three digits each by the Social Security Administration to use in issuing S.S. numbers within that state. The complete list of digits used by the various states is given in Table 3.

Counterfeiting a Social Security card is presently a relatively simple procedure, since the cards have no built-in safeguards. Unofficial cards are currently available by mail from commercial suppliers, though these reproductions are intended to be carried as "reminders" of the real number while not risking carrying the official card on the person. None of these suppliers check the authenticity of the names or numbers indicated by customers, so these "unofficial" cards can easily be used to support other identities.

Except for falsification of the application for a Social Security card, there are no penalties for false use or a false number. However, on the Social Security Form # SS-5 (1-76) a new notice appears:

NOTICE: Whoever, with intent to falsify his or someone else's true identity, willfully furnishes or causes to be furnished false information in applying for a Social Security number, is subject to a fine of not more than \$1000 or imprisonment for up to one year, or both.

While no known arrests have ever been made with regard to this notice, it's worth knowing about. Chances are, if it were discovered that you were accruing benefits under two different numbers, the Social Security people would simply insist that you consolidate under one number. The Social Security Administration itself currently estimates that over 4.3 million people currently have more than one official Social Security number. Their concern, surely, is that this double-numbering makes it more difficult to "take care of you".

How the System Uses Your Number

As previously mentioned, although the Social Security number was not originally intended as anything more than a filing number

Table 3Index of Social SecurityNumbers by State

<u>State</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Numbers</u>
Alabama	416-424	Montana	516-517
Alaska	574	Nebraska	505-508
Arizona	526-527	Nevada	530
Arkansas	429-432	New Hampshire	001-003
California	545-573	New Jersey	135-158
Colorado	521-524	New Mexico	525 & 585
Connecticut	040-049	New York	050-134
Delaware	221-222	North Carolina	237-246
Dist. of Columbia	577-579	North Dakota	501-502
Florida	261-267	Ohio	268-302
Georgia	252-260	Oklahoma	440-448
Hawaii	575-576	Oregon	540-544
Idaho	518-519	Pennsylvania	159-211
Illinois	318-361	Rhode Island	035-039
Indiana	303-317	South Carolina	247-251
Iowa	478-485	South Dakota	503-504
Kansas	509-515	Tennessee	408-415
Kentucky	400-407	Texas	449-467
Louisiana	433-439	Utah	528-529
Maine	004-007	Vermont	008-009
Maryland	212-220	Virginia	223-231
Massachusetts	010-034	Washington	531-539
Michigan	362-386	West Virginia	232-236
Minnesota	468-477	Wisconsin	387-399
Mississippi	587 & 425-428	Wyoming	520
Missouri	486-500		

for accruing worker's benefits, the system has increasingly employed the number in other ways. As noted, these include many filing tasks, IRS records and driver's license numbers in several states. There are, however, a number of additional uses. The most obvious of these is the requirement that you state your Social Security number upon opening a bank savings account -- presumably for the reporting of interest earned to the IRS. More and more, however, the number is appearing on employment applications (obviously, for employment deductions) where it becomes a link to several other systems, i.e., a source of information to creditors, state and federal agencies, Friends of the Court, etc. Despite the contention by the Social Security Administration that the number is protected information under the privacy laws, the Social Security number is being used increasingly to track down absent fathers who owe child support payments or who are a source of income to abandoned mothers and children presently on welfare. One of the most successful programs is that in Massachusetts whose Child Support Enforcement Unit (CSEU) finds delinquent fathers and pressures payoffs. This unit uses information from wives, relatives, employers, The Social Security Administration, the IRS, the Motor Vehicles Bureau, unions, lodges and insurance companies to trace absent fathers.

A new law was also passed as part of the Social Security Act which includes a computer-equipped Federal Parent Locator Service which assists states in tracking down delinquent fathers. It can also authorize garnishment of the wages of federal employees to meet these obligations. If a state has exhausted all other avenues of search for such fathers, it may also ask the Department of HEW, the IRS, the Pentagon or the Veteran's Administration for their assistance through tax records, military records, or veteran's benefits records. (Yet the Social Security Administration insists that the Social Security number is protected by the privacy laws!?).

Chapter 6

OTHER GOOD STUFF

There are a number of additional documents and services which can expedite your route to becoming someone else -- the documents are additional pieces of paper which help to "prove" your chosen new identity and the services are many which allow you a greater degree of anonymity in your daily life. This chapter will cover some of these, including U.S. passports and other easy-to-get pieces of identification, mail forwarding services, and telephone options. There are countless other ways to protect your new identity once obtained. Your creativity is the only limit to doing so!

U.S. Passports

A passport is essential for international travel, for outside the United States it is the only form of acceptable identification. There are presently more than 14 million U.S. passports outstanding; about three million new ones are issued each year. These are issued by the Passport Office in Washington, D.C., although application for a passport can be made at designated passport offices, federal courts, state courts of record and many post offices. Passports are valid for five years and require proof of citizenship and identity upon application. The current application form for obtaining a passport is shown in Figure 6.

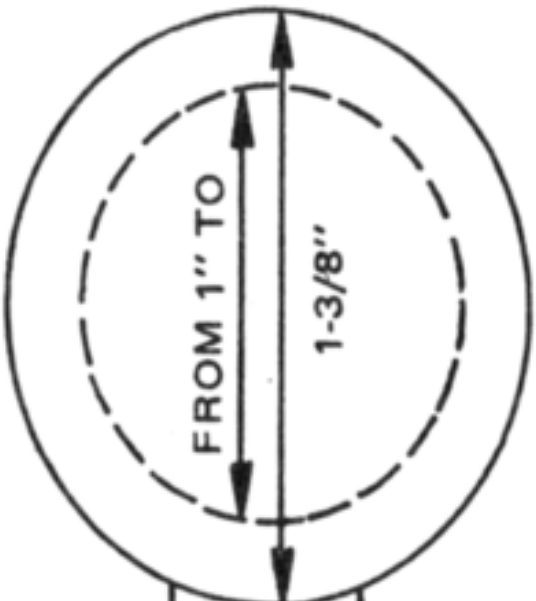
General Application Requirements

Since a passport is proof of identity, evidence of identity and citizenship is required. Citizenship is the accepted proof of citizenship, while identity can be established by means of a government-issued photo ID (such as a driver's license) or by affidavit of a witness who knows the applicant. Applications must be submitted in person to a passport agent or other official. After a week for processing, the passport may be picked up at the office or mailed directly.

Counterfeit Passports

A counterfeit passport may either be purchased (which is why passports are included in the easy-to-obtain chapter) or produced. Purchase of a valid passport is relatively easy if one has the cash available, for many U.S. tourists sell theirs while overseas and

A

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PASSPORT APPLICATION				(PASSPORT OFFICE USE ONLY)		
TO BE TYPED OR PRINTED IN INK BY ALL APPLICANTS				R D O DP Endorsement _____		
(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)						
I, _____ a citizen of the United States, do hereby apply to the Department of State for a passport.						
MAIL PASSPORT TO: IN CARE OF (If applicable): _____ STREET _____ CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____ PHONE NO. Area Code: _____ Home: _____ Business: _____						
SEX ☐ Male ☐ Female	BIRTHPLACE (City, State or Province, Country)		BIRTH DATE Month _____ Day _____ Year _____		APPLICANT'S EVIDENCE OF CITIZENSHIP ☐ Birth Certificate SR CR City ☐ Certificate of Naturalization or Citizenship ☐ Passport Bearer's Name: _____ No.: _____ Filed/Issued: _____ Place: _____ ☐ Seen & Returned	
DEPARTURE DATE	HEIGHT ____ Ft. ____ In.	COLOR OF HAIR	COLOR OF EYES			
PERMANENT RESIDENCE (Street address, City, State, ZIP Code)		SOCIAL SECURITY NO. (Not mandatory)				
2" X 2"  FOR DETAILED PHOTOGRAPH REQUIREMENTS, SEE ATTACHED INFORMATION SHEET. ACCEPTANCE AGENT WILL STAPLE PHOTO OF BEARER HERE.		FATHER'S NAME		BIRTHPLACE	BIRTH DATE	U.S. CITIZEN ☐ Yes ☐ No
		MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME		BIRTHPLACE	BIRTH DATE	U.S. CITIZEN ☐ Yes ☐ No
		☐ I WAS LAST MARRIED ON _____ TO (Wife's/Husband's full legal/maiden name - complete whether married, widowed or divorced) ☐ I WAS NEVER MARRIED				
		HAVE YOU OR ANYONE TO BE INCLUDED IN YOUR PASSPORT (SEE SECTION B BELOW) EVER BEEN ISSUED OR INCLUDED IN A U.S. PASSPORT? ☐ Yes ☐ No IF YES, SUBMIT PASSPORT. IF UNABLE TO SUBMIT MOST RECENT PASSPORT, STATE ITS DISPOSITION: NO.: _____ ISSUE DATE: _____				
		IN THE EVENT OF ACCIDENT OR DEATH NOTIFY (Not mandatory) (Do not give name of person who will accompany you when travelling) Name in full: _____ Relationship: _____ Address: _____ Phone No.: _____				
B ACCEPTANCE AGENT WILL STAPLE PHOTO OF INCLUSION(S) HERE. AGENT SHALL NOT IMPRESS SEAL ON ANY PHOTOGRAPHS. PHOTO REQUIREMENTS FOR PERSON(S) TO BE INCLUDED See detailed photograph requirements on the attached information sheet. Photo must be ONLY of person(s) to be included (other than passport bearer). When more than one person is to be included, a group photo of the inclusions is required.		COMPLETE IF CHILDREN OR BROTHERS AND SISTERS UNDER AGE 13, AND/OR WIFE/HUSBAND, ARE TO BE INCLUDED AND SUBMIT PHOTO			(PASSPORT OFFICE USE ONLY) WIFE'S/HUSBAND'S EVIDENCE ☐ Seen & Returned	
		WIFE'S/HUSBAND'S FULL LEGAL NAME				
		BIRTHPLACE (City, State or Province, Country)		BIRTH DATE (Mo., Day, Yr.)		
		CHILD(REN)'S NAME(S) IN FULL	BIRTHPLACE(S) (City, State or Country)	BIRTHDATE(S) (Mo., Day, Yr.)	CHILD(REN)'S EVIDENCE ☐ Seen & Returned	
I have not (and no other person included in this application has), since acquiring United States citizenship, performed any of the acts listed in section I on the reverse of this application form (unless explanatory statement is attached). I solemnly swear (or affirm) that the statements made on all of the pages of this application are true and the photograph(s) attached is (are) a likeness of me and of those persons to be included in the passport. _____ (To be signed at same time by husband/wife to be included in passport) (To be signed by applicant in presence of person administering oath) Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before me this _____ day of _____ 19 ____. Clerk of the _____, Postal Employee/Passport Agent at _____ (Signature of person authorized to accept application)						
(PASSPORT OFFICE USE ONLY)						
FEE _____ EXEC. _____ POST. _____						

C	TO BE COMPLETED BY ALL APPLICANTS			
	OCCUPATION	VISIBLE DISTINGUISHING MARKS	COUNTY OF RESIDENCE (Not mandatory)	
D	APPLICANTS MUST COMPLETE FOLLOWING IF MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED			
	WIFE'S/HUSBAND'S BIRTH PLACE	WIFE'S/HUSBAND'S BIRTH DATE	U.S. CITIZEN ☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ MARRIAGE NOT TERMINATED ☐ MARRIAGE TERMINATED BY ☐ DEATH ☐ DIVORCE ON (Date) _____
E	WOMEN MUST COMPLETE FOLLOWING IF CHILDREN OF A PREVIOUS MARRIAGE ARE INCLUDED OR IF PREVIOUSLY MARRIED BEFORE MARCH 3, 1931			
	I WAS PREVIOUSLY MARRIED ON	TO (Full legal name)	WHO WAS BORN AT (City, State, Country)	
	ON (Date of birth)	☐ FORMER HUSBAND WAS U.S. CITIZEN ☐ FORMER HUSBAND WAS NOT U.S. CITIZEN	PREVIOUS MARRIAGE TERMINATED BY ☐ DEATH ☐ DIVORCE ON (Date) _____	
F	COMPLETE IF APPLICANT OR ANY PERSON INCLUDED IN SECTION B WAS NOT BORN IN THE UNITED STATES AND CLAIMS CITIZENSHIP THROUGH PARENT(S)			
	ENTERED THE U.S. (Month) (Year) ☐ Applicant ☐ Wife ☐ Husband ☐ Child	IF FATHER NATURALIZED: Date _____ Certificate No. _____ Before (Name of Court) _____ Place (City, State) _____		IF KNOWN, FATHER'S RESIDENCE/PHYSICAL PRESENCE IN U.S. From (Year) _____ To (Year) _____
	RESIDENCE/CONTINUOUS PHYSICAL PRESENCE IN U.S. From (Year) To (Year) ☐ Applicant ☐ Wife ☐ Husband ☐ Child	IF MOTHER NATURALIZED: Date _____ Certificate No. _____ Before (Name of Court) _____ Place (City, State) _____		IF KNOWN, MOTHER'S RESIDENCE/PHYSICAL PRESENCE IN U.S. From (Year) _____ To (Year) _____
G	PROPOSED TRAVEL PLANS (For statistical reporting purposes—Not Mandatory)			
	PURPOSE OF TRIP	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION	Ship ☐ Air ☐ Other ☐ Departure _____ Return _____	COUNTRIES TO BE VISITED
	PROPOSED LENGTH OF STAY	DO YOU EXPECT TO TAKE ANOTHER TRIP ABROAD?		
	NO. OF PREVIOUS TRIPS ABROAD WITHIN LAST 12 MONTHS	☐ Yes ☐ No IF SO WITHIN ☐ 1 Year ☐ 2 Years ☐ 5 Years		
H	PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT			
	The information solicited on this form is authorized by, but not limited to, those statutes codified in Titles 8, 18, and 22, United States Code, and all predecessor statutes whether or not codified, and all regulations issued pursuant to Executive Order 11295 of August 5, 1966. The primary purpose for soliciting the information is to establish citizenship, identity and entitlement to issuance of a United States Passport or related facility, and to properly administer and enforce the laws pertaining thereto. The information is made available as a routine use on a need-to-know basis to personnel of the Department of State and other government agencies having statutory or other lawful authority to maintain such information in the performance of their official duties; pursuant to a subpoena or court order; and, as set forth in Part 6a, Title 22, Code of Federal Regulations (See Federal Register Volume 40, pages 45755, 45756, 47419 and 47420). Failure to provide the information requested on this form may result in the denial of a United States Passport, related document or service to the individual seeking such passport, document or service. NOTE: The disclosure of your Social Security Number or of the identity and location of a person to be notified in the event of death or accident is entirely voluntary. However, failure to provide this information may prevent the Department of State from providing you with timely assistance or protection in the event you should encounter an emergency situation while outside the United States.			
I	ACTS OR CONDITIONS			
	(If any of the below-mentioned acts or conditions have been performed by or apply to the applicant, or to any other person to be included in the passport, the portion which applies should be struck out, and a supplementary explanatory statement under oath (or affirmation) by the person to whom the portion is applicable should be attached and made a part of this application.) I have not (and no other person included in this application has), since acquiring United States citizenship, been naturalized as a citizen of a foreign state; taken an oath or made an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state; entered or served in the armed forces of a foreign state; accepted or performed the duties of any office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof; made a formal renunciation of nationality either in the United States or before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state; or been convicted by a court or court martial of competent jurisdiction of committing any act of treason against, or attempting by force to overthrow, or bearing arms against, the United States, or conspiring to overthrow, put down or to destroy by force, the Government of the United States. WARNING: False statements made knowingly and willfully in passport applications or in affidavits or other supporting documents submitted therewith are punishable by fine and/or imprisonment under the provisions of 18 USC 1001 and/or 18 USC 1542. Alteration or mutilation of a passport issued pursuant to this application is punishable by fine and/or imprisonment under the provisions of 18 USC 1543. The use of a passport in violation of the restrictions contained therein or of the passport regulations is punishable by fine and/or imprisonment under 18 USC 1544. All statements and documents submitted are subject to verification.			
J	(FOR USE OF APPLICATION ACCEPTANCE AGENT ONLY)			
	APPLICANT'S IDENTIFYING DOCUMENT(S) ☐ Certificate of Naturalization or Citizenship No.: _____ ☐ Passport Issue Date: _____ ☐ Driver's License Expiration Date: _____ ☐ Other (Specify): _____ Place of Issue: _____ Issued In Name of: _____	IDENTIFYING DOCUMENT(S) OF WIFE/HUSBAND TO BE INCLUDED IN PASSPORT ☐ Certificate of Naturalization or Citizenship No.: _____ ☐ Passport Issue Date: _____ ☐ Driver's License Expiration Date: _____ ☐ Other (Specify): _____ Place of Issue: _____ Issued In Name of: _____		

INFORMATION FOR PASSPORT APPLICANTS

A. WHO MAY BE ISSUED A PASSPORT

A passport may be issued only to citizens or nationals of the United States.

B. WHERE TO APPLY

1. This application must be personally presented to and executed by (a) a passport agent; (b) a clerk of any Federal court or State court of record, or a judge or clerk of any probate court, accepting applications; or (c) a postal employee designated by the postmaster at a post office which has been selected to accept passport applications.

2. Passport Agencies are located in the following cities: Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, Stamford, and Washington, D.C.

3. *Under certain circumstances*, a person who is the bearer of a passport issued within eight years prior to the date of a new application and who can submit that passport with the new application may apply for a subsequent passport by mail. A person who may be eligible to apply for a passport by mail may obtain Form DSP-82, Application for Passport by Mail, from travel agents, and the offices listed in Section B-1. Before completing the form, the applicant should carefully read the instructions on the reverse side to determine that the applicant meets all of the requirements for obtaining a passport by mail.

C. WHO MAY BE INCLUDED

A wife or husband who is to be included in the passport must appear in person with the applicant and also sign the application. Unmarried children under the age of 13 years who are to be included in a passport application are not required to appear in person. An unmarried person who has attained the age of 13 years must obtain a passport in his/her own name. (NOTE: A person included in the passport of another may not use the passport for travel unless accompanied by the bearer.)

D. VALIDITY OF THE PASSPORT — NUMBER OF PAGES REQUIRED

Unless specifically limited by the Secretary of State to a shorter period of validity, passports are valid for 5 years from the date of issue. If you obtain a passport and thereafter require additional visa pages before your passport expires, you can obtain them by submitting your passport to any Agency listed in Section B-2 above. *Be sure to order a 48-page passport at the time of application if you are planning to travel abroad extensively.*

E. PROOF OF UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP IS REQUIRED OF ALL APPLICANTS AND PERSONS TO BE INCLUDED

1. *Applicants Who Were Issued or Included in Passports Previously.* A passport issued previously to an applicant or one in which the applicant was included shall be accepted as proof of United States citizenship. The applicant shall submit the passport with the application. If the passport cannot be submitted, other evidence of citizenship should accompany the application to avoid delay in issuance of the passport. The previous passport or citizenship documents will be returned with the newly issued passport.

2. *Applicants Who Are Applying for Their First Passport.*
a. *Citizenship by Birth in the United States.* A person born in the United States shall present his/her birth certificate. To be acceptable the certificate must show the birth record was filed shortly after birth and must be certified with the registrar's signature and the raised, impressed, embossed or multi-colored seal of the registrar's office. Uncertified copies of birth certificates are not acceptable. A delayed birth certificate (a record filed more than one year after the date of birth) is acceptable provided that it shows that the report of birth was supported by acceptable secondary evidence of birth as described below.

If such primary evidence is not obtainable, a notice from the registrar shall be submitted stating that no birth record exists. The notice shall be accompanied by the best obtainable secondary evidence such as a baptismal certificate, a certificate of circumcision, a hospital birth record, affidavits of persons having personal knowledge of the facts of the birth or other documentary evidence such as early census, school, or family bible records, newspaper files and insurance papers. A personal knowledge affidavit should be further supported by at least one public record reflecting birth in the United States. Secondary evidence should be created as close to the time of birth as possible.

All documents submitted as evidence of United States citizenship by birth shall include the given name and surname, the place and date of birth of the applicant and bear the seal of the office, if this is customary, and signature of the person before whom such documents were executed or by whom they were issued. Evidence, except affidavits and altered or mutilated documents, will be returned by the Passport Office to the applicant unless the case may require further investigation.

b. *Citizenship by Naturalization.* A person who claims United States citizenship by naturalization shall submit his/her certificate of naturalization with the application.

c. *Citizenship Through Parent(s).* If United States citizenship was acquired through naturalization of a parent or parents, or by birth abroad to United States citizen parent(s), the certificate of citizenship issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service shall be submitted with the application. If such a certificate is not available, submit the following documents:

(1) *When Citizenship Was Acquired Through Naturalization of Parent or Parents.* Parent(s) certificate(s) of naturalization, applicant's foreign birth certificate (and adoption decree if applicable) and evidence of admission to the United States for permanent residence shall be submitted with the application. If citizenship was acquired through the naturalization of a sole parent, the other having been an alien, also submit the divorce decree showing naturalized parent has custody, or the death certificate of the alien parent, when appropriate.

(2) *When Citizenship Was Acquired Through Birth Abroad to United States Citizen Parent or Parents.* A Consular Report of Birth (Form FS-240) or Certification of Birth (Form DS-1350 or Form FS-545) issued by the Department of State shall be submitted with the application. If neither of these is available, the foreign birth certificate, parents' marriage certificate, evidence of the United States citizenship of parent(s) and an affidavit from parent(s) showing the periods and places of residence or physical presence in the United States and abroad (specifying precise periods in U.S. Armed Forces, in other U.S. Government employment, with qualifying international organization, or as a dependent of such person) before birth of applicant shall be submitted.

d. *Requirements for Women Married Before September 22, 1922, or Married to Aliens Ineligible to Citizenship Before March 3, 1931.* Evidence requirements for persons in these categories should be discussed with the person executing the application.

F. PHOTOGRAPHS

1. *Number and Recency of Photographs Required.* Two identical photographs of the passport bearer plus two identical photographs of any inclusions which are recent, portray a good likeness, and satisfactorily identify the applicant and included persons shall be presented with the application. Photographs should be taken in normal street attire; without a hat. Dark glasses are not acceptable unless required for medical reasons. Only applicants who are in the active service of the Armed Forces and who are proceeding abroad in the discharge of their duties may submit photographs in the uniform of the Armed Forces of the United States.

2. *Photographs of the Passport Bearer.* Individual photographs of the passport bearer are required at all times. No joint photographs of the bearer and included person(s) will be acceptable.

a. *Size.* Photographs shall be 2 x 2 inches in size. The image size measured from the bottom of the chin to the top of the head (including hair) shall be not less than 1 inch nor more than 1-3/8 inches.

b. *Signature.* Photographs must be signed in the center on the reverse. The signature on the photographs must agree with the signature on the application.

3. *Photographs of Inclusions.* When a wife/husband and/or children are to be included in the passport, two additional photographs shall be submitted showing only the inclusion(s). When more than one person is to be included, a group photograph of the inclusions is required.

a. *Size.* Photographs shall be 2 x 2 inches in size. When one person is to be included, the image size measured from the bottom of the chin to the top of the head (including hair) shall be not less than 1 inch nor more than 1-3/8 inches. When more than one person is to be included, the images should be of sufficient size for identification purposes.

b. *Signature.* Photographs of inclusions must be signed by the passport applicant (bearer) on the reverse.

4. *Photographs May Be in Color or in Black and White.* Passport photographs are acceptable in black and white or in color. Photographs retouched to a point where the applicant's appearance is changed are unacceptable. However, those retouched merely to eliminate shadows and lines are acceptable.

5. *Quality of Photographs.* The Passport Office welcomes photographs which depict the applicant as relaxed and smiling. Photographs shall be clear, front view, full face and shall be printed on thin, preferably nonglossy paper with a light, plain background. Prints shall be capable of withstanding a mounting temperature of up to 225 degrees Fahrenheit (107 degrees Celsius) for 30 seconds. Most vending machine prints will not withstand the mounting temperatures and therefore are not acceptable. Also, magazine or full length photographs are not acceptable.

G. IDENTIFICATION

The applicant and husband/wife to be included in the passport must establish their identity to the satisfaction of the person executing the application. This may be done in one of the following ways:

1. *Personal Knowledge of Identity.* If the applicant is personally known to the person executing the application, no further identification is required.

2. *Documents to Prove Identity.* The following items are acceptable if they contain the signature AND either a physical description or a photograph of the applicant:

- a. Previous United States passport;
- b. A certificate of naturalization or of derivative citizenship;
- c. Driver's license (not temporary or learner's license);
- d. A governmental (Federal, State, municipal) identification card or pass.

As a general rule, the following documents are not acceptable as evidence of identity:

- a. Social Security Card;
- b. Learner's or temporary driver's permit;
- c. Credit cards of any type;
- d. Membership card in local social organizations, clubs, etc.;
- e. Any temporary identity card or document;
- f. Any document which has been altered or changed in any manner.

3. *Witness in Lieu of Documents.* An applicant who is not able to establish identity by personal knowledge or by one of the above items shall be accompanied by an identifying witness who has known the applicant for at least 2 years and who is a United States citizen or a permanent resident alien

of the United States. The identifying witness shall sign an affidavit in the presence of the same person who executes the passport application. The affidavit shall show that the witness resides at a specific address; that the witness knows or has reason to believe that the passport applicant is a citizen of the United States; the basis of the witness's knowledge concerning the applicant; and that the information set forth in the affidavit is true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief. The witness shall be required to establish his/her own identity by one of the above means to the satisfaction of the person executing the application.

H. PASSPORT FEES

1. Amount of Fees

a. *Execution Fee.* A fee of \$4 shall be paid to the person executing the application. The execution fee is not collected by Federal officials when the application is for a No-Fee type passport.

b. *Passport Fee.* The fee for a passport is \$10. No fee is charged persons who apply for No-Fee passports and who submit appropriate No-Fee authorizations from the government or military organization sponsoring their travel.

Passport fees and No-Fee authorizations shall accompany this application. No other fee except special postage should be paid.

2. *Form of Fee.* The following forms of remittance are acceptable:

- a. Bank draft or cashier's check;
- b. Check - certified, personal, travelers;
- c. Money order - United States Postal, International, currency exchange, bank.

When applying at a Passport Agency, Federal court or authorized Post Office, the \$10 passport fee and the \$4 execution fee should be included in one remittance made payable to the Passport Office. When applying at a State court, the \$10 passport fee should be made payable to the Passport Office and the \$4 execution fee paid by whatever means the State court requires. Coin or currency should not be submitted unless application is made at one of the Passport Agencies shown in Section B-2.

I. HOW TO AMEND A PASSPORT

A passport may not be amended to exclude the bearer. It may be amended at the request of the bearer to show a married name, to correct the personal data (except to change the photograph(s)), to include a wife or husband, to include any children or brothers and sisters under the age of 13 years, or to exclude a person previously included. Form DSP-19, Application for Amendment of Passport, must be personally presented to and executed by an authorized person noted in Section B-1 when a passport is to be amended to include an individual. A wife/husband to be included must also appear in person with the passport bearer and sign the application. A person may be included in and excluded from a passport once only. Form DSP-19 should also be used to request amendments other than inclusions, but need not be personally presented to or executed by an authorized person noted in Section B-1. Forms DSP-19 are available from the offices noted in Section B-1.

J. IMMUNIZATION INFORMATION

Under the International Health Regulations adopted by the World Health Organization, a country, under certain conditions, may require International Certificates of Vaccination against smallpox, yellow fever, and cholera from international travelers. NO vaccinations are required to return to the United States from any country. Some other countries, however, may require certain immunizations, and certain other preventive measures are advisable for some travelers. The booklet, "Health Information for International Travel," available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, provides pertinent information. Specific information may be obtained from your local health department, physician, or private or public agency that advises international travelers.

report them stolen. Prices range from \$2-3000/passport. From 3-5000 U.S. passports are stolen or sold each year. The person who reports a stolen passport is issued a temporary, and obtains a replacement after his/her return to the U.S. The production method entails retracing the steps required to get a passport via a counterfeit birth certificate. The birth certificate is either photocopied or filled in upon the required form (see earlier chapter) and this document is then used to obtain additional identification, such as a driver's license or state ID card. These documents together are then used to apply for a "genuine" passport.

The "Someone Else" Way of Obtaining a Passport

Because counterfeiting has the drawbacks already cited, and because you are attempting to make as "clean" a change in your identity as possible, the best way to obtain a passport harkens back to methods described in the chapter on birth certificates. This means searching vital records, newspapers, tombstones or morgues for information on a person who died young enough not to have obtained any personal ID beyond a birth certificate. With this information, you may then apply for a certified copy of the deceased person's birth certificate from the recorder's office. With the birth certificate, you obtain other necessary ID for the passport, i.e., driver's license, state photo ID card and a Social Security card. As stated above, the "identifying witness" method of establishing identification may also be used (in connection with a birth certificate which establishes citizenship). Sometimes individuals also use the birth certificates of adults to apply for passports and if the person "chosen" has no record of criminal connections or other legal entanglements, this is also an acceptable method.

Changing Government Awareness

In the past the Passport Office allowed affidavits to establish proof of citizenship as well as identity, but this avenue has been closed. Fraudulent application is therefore the most common method of obtaining U.S. passports. The head of the Passport Office, Frances G. Knight, was very forthright in her admission of the use of fraudulent application procedures for obtaining U.S. passports in her testimony before Congress in 1972. She also added that applications were also made from abroad to a consular office which had no means of verifying the identity of the applicant. Hence, the use of affidavits and of reissue of "stolen" passports abroad was discontinued.

The alteration of U.S. passports is most commonly made by removing the original picture and substituting the user's own in its place. This method can work well for travel abroad due to lack

of expertise in detection methods by foreign officials, but would be risky to try to pass off on U.S. officials.

U.S. Entry Without a Passport

The person who reports a lost or stolen passport is issued a temporary passport while abroad, and this document is satisfactory for re-entry to the U.S. Another method requires assuming a new name in which other identification such as driver's license, bankbook, library card, Social Security card, etc. are obtained. He/she then returns to the U.S. via routes such as Canada, Jamaica or Nassau which require identification, but no passport for re-entry to the U.S. Thus, if a person is on the "lookout list" kept by Customs Officials, such a method of re-entry also protects a "clean" legitimate passport from receiving entry stamps revealing the dates of re-entry.

The Risks Involved

It is a federal offense to fraudulently apply for a U.S. passport and detection methods are becoming more frequently enforced. Most passport frauds occur in New York City, Chicago and Los Angeles and are most often done by foreigners wishing to immigrate to the U.S. but who are unable to obtain visas. Thus the Passport Offices have been concentrating on increased detection and, indeed doubled their numbers between 1971 and 1972. In the application stage (as opposed to the use-and-seizure stage), detection of frauds increased from 28 percent to 53 percent from 1973 to 1975. This number jumped to over a thousand by 1979. The "percents" refer to those applications which seem suspicious and which cause the official taking the application to investigate the authenticity of the presented records further. If, however, the agent is satisfied in his short interview with the applicant that everything is in order, no further verification of the presented documents is made. It depends upon what appears questionable to the official. He may then telephone or write to the source of the documents submitted. No doubt about it -- of all the ID agencies, the U.S. Passport Office is the most efficient and expert at spotting frauds.

Confidential Services: Mail and Telephone

While one likes to think that the mails are confidential means of correspondence, the federal government is taking ever-broadening powers to "snoop" through in-going and out-going mail. A bill now pending before the U.S. Congress, which we shall simply call the "Post Office Bill" and which has already been passed by the Senate, was originally instituted to prevent mail fraud. This bill would grant the U.S. Post Office power to regulate what is transported by mail

and by other means. As detailed in a story by Maureen Salaman (Spotlight, July 5, 1982), the Post Office already has tremendous powers of thought-control which arise directly from its power to impose a "mail stop" on mail deemed guilty of "false representation" in offering something for sale by mail. A court proceeding is necessary for such a judgement, but there are already instances in which such a court order has halted the flow of ideas. One case which the article cites is that of a mail-order book about eating natural vegetables to keep the arteries clean. A federal administrative judge, Edwin Bernstein, ruled that the ideas in the book are "contrary to the weight of medical and scientific opinion" and judged the book guilty of false representation. Thus, the Postal Service has the right to return all mail addressed to the seller back to the sender marked that the "addressee has been 'determined to be guilty of false representation'".

The now-pending new law, as amended by the Senate would authorize the Postal Service to order cease-and-desist directives against anyone writing or distributing a "fraudulent" pamphlet, newspaper, magazine or book and to levy fines of \$10,000-per-day for non-compliance. It would also allow the Postal Service to designate any or all of its 600,000 employees the right to "demand access without a search warrant to the home, business, private library, files, bank, vaults or safes to inspect and copy books, records, documents or other objects" which the Postal Service has reason to believe might be part of a "fraudulent" investigation. It can also forbid shipment or transportation by parcel service, bus, truck or automobile of any banned book. So much for the present (and potentially, future) privacy of the mails.

One method of protecting your identity upon becoming someone else is to use a Mail Forwarding service. Such a service can be invaluable while you are in the process of changing and wish anonymity or if you are in need of using several identities. Mail Forwarding Services are private firms with whom you contract to allow you to receive mail at their address (using their address as your own). The Service, in turn, will either hold your mail for you to pick up later or will forward it to an address you specify. The post office need not be told anything about this arrangement, for their only job is to deliver the mail to the address indicated. There are a number of ancillary services which the Mail Forwarding Service will also perform for you. These include allowing you to use a code name, to forward the mail to any other code name you designate, to forward mail to a P.O. box (in or out of the U.S.). Some also provide telephone service, which will be discussed below.

The cost of the Mail Forwarding Services are relatively inexpensive, considering the valuable service performed; the usual rate is \$5.00/month, with an initial postage fund of \$2-\$3, which you replenish as necessary.

There are a number of ways in which the Mail Forwarding Service can be of help to people with a variety of needs:

1. To carry on correspondence with a lover or underground friend.
2. To place "Personal" ads for any number of reasons.
3. To conduct business under a fictitious firm name.
4. To set up "schools" for creating transcripts, grades, and degrees needed for career advancement.
5. To establish "employers" covering periods of unemployment or employment which cannot be used as a reference.
6. To receive mail at points along the itinerary while traveling.
7. To protect business mail from being seen by employees (or by spouse).
8. To protect apartment-delivered mail normally left in open areas.
9. To give an aura of "substantialness" via a street address to residents of hotels/motels.
10. To protect one's real address from creditors.
11. To protect privacy during a divorce or bankruptcy.

If your particular purpose requires the legitimacy of business papers or other stationery items, you can further "authenticate" yourself by having these imprinted with the address of the Mail Forwarding Service. Check out the reliability of any offered telephone service by these firms before having your stationery imprinted with their telephone number as well. If you don't feel comfortable with their ability to handle your calls expertly, don't use any number. Most inquiries you might be handling via such a service can best be made by mail anyway.

To check out the reliability of the service you've chosen, it's good policy to occasionally run a "test piece" through the mails to see how they're doing. This will help check efficiency and speed. It might also be a good idea to run through a piece of mail with money in it to check their honesty as well. Better safe than sorry. Fortunately most services are good ones.

Although the Postal Manual (Part 113) specifies that sealed mail has absolute secrecy, the F.B.I. and virtually any other law enforcement agency can obtain permission to "watch", copy or trace your mail. There is no law specifically prohibiting this practice, which presents the possibility of a mail cover holding up as evidence in court. The specific wording of the Postal Code section cited above allows the Post Office simply to release custody of your mail -- thus they are not actually breaking any specific law.

Law enforcement agencies who have obtained such a release on mail use a variety of techniques to snoop. These include photocopying the outside (sender's address, postmark and handwriting); steaming open, inserting a small round object and "rolling" open the seal; slicing with piano wire; immersing in cleaning fluid; and using a cystoscope. If you suspect any of these methods were used on your mail it would be best to tell correspondents to omit a return address or to put on false or misleading information; to seal with Scotch tape which also covers the apertures; to file a complaint with the postal inspector; and to become even more observant of the condition in which your mail arrives. One final service provided by Mail Forwarding outfits is a "re-mail" option; they will re-mail your mail (thus giving it a different postmark) if you provide the stamped, addressed envelopes.

Rubber Stamping. A sideline to the question of how to protect the privacy of your mail has to do with rubber stamps and their use in discouraging or ridding yourself of unwanted mail. The effective "messages" of the rubber stamp ploy include "MOVED - No Forwarding Address"; DECEASED; and "Not Deliverable as Addressed, Unable to Forward". These types of rubber stamps can be obtained from any stamp maker or from a quik-type printer. Stamping unwanted mail with these and returning them to the mailbox can really confuse the issue of who you "were" or "are" -- even if you don't move!

Far-Flung Mail Services. The previous discussion about Mail Forwarding Services pertained specifically to those close-to-home operations which would protect your privacy. But it is possible to go several steps further by locating and hiring one or more Mail Forwarding Services to make it "appear" as though you are anywhere you want -- from Texas to Virginia, Argentina, Canada, South America. . . Anywhere! Such firms advertise in national magazines and tabloids such as the National Star, Midnight, Popular Mechanics, Soldier of Fortune, etc. under categories titled "Remails" or "Personals". Look in the classifieds of other magazines as well, including most of the sex magazines.

Telephone Services. As discussed briefly above, many of the Mail Forwarding Services also offer telephone answering services as well, which you should check out for efficiency and confidentiality before enlisting. There are also many independent commercial enterprises which specialize in phone answering according to a monthly charge per so-many calls. Such a service could be a valuable buffer between you and those you don't want to hear from. Because your name will be automatically listed in the telephone book with purchase of phone service, and because "unlisted" numbers have a way of becoming common knowledge despite the phone company's insistence that they are confidential, an answering service might be the route to go. Any of these would, of course,

offer you protection if you subscribed under an assumed name, paid the bills with a money order and otherwise remained under-cover. With a complete "someone else" set-up, purchasing telephone service (either Ma Bell or answering service, depending upon your desired degree of openness), would lend additional credence to your new identity. Having an answering service under an assumed name, to be billed via a Mail Forwarding Service would be the ultimate one-two package.

Draft Card and Military Identification

The draft card and military discharge papers are acceptable identification for a number of purposes in obtaining further ID for becoming someone else. The "old" draft cards (those issued before 1975) were issued simply to indicate one's classification and Selective Service number, but over the years, these began to be more powerful means of ID. These old cards are simply a typical postcard, unserialized, easily forged or counterfeited and with most background information unverified. The "new" cards (beginning 1980) included the listing of the user's Social Security number. A court case disputing the legality of requesting such information under the Privacy Act was upheld, and registrants were not to be penalized for refusing to indicate this Social Security number on their card applications.

Since this court case, however, a new Defense Authorization Act has been passed which requires inclusion on draft registration applications of the Social Security number. (This same law also authorizes the government to search IRS or Social Security files to track down persons failing to register for the draft).

Discharge papers have long been used as "reference" material for employment after military tours-of-duty. These papers are stamped with the "type" of discharge and also contain a number of codes which, for those who know how to decipher them, reveal a great deal of very personal information regarding the individual. Discharges other than "bad conduct" or "dishonorable discharge reflecting court martial convictions" can be upgraded to honorable; "upgradable" discharges include those termed "general", "undesirable", and "clemency". Application for such an upgrading can be made by toll-free telephone to the Joint Liaison Office at (800) 325-4040. Those in Missouri, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico should call collect to (314) 428-3500. Mail applications should be sent to:

Joint Liaison Office
ATTN: Army-Navy-USMC-Air Force Liaison Team
USARPAC, St. Louis, MO 63132

Since more than 10 percent of all discharges in the "all volunteer" army are in the "less-than-honorable" category, this

upgrading program will undoubtedly continue. Young men sincerely interested in serving in the armed forces may begin to think twice if they stand liable to receive a discharge designation which can stigmatize them for the rest of their lives.

Even discharges which are classified as "honorable" contain SPN (Separation Program Number) codes which can also ruin a young man's job prospects. These numbers appeared on service separation Form DD214 from WWII until 1974 and are behavioral descriptions such as "antisocial", "apathetic", "bed wetter", "homosexual tendencies", etc. These code numbers were originally designed simply to identify routine classifications such as "expiration of term of service" or "dependency". But they began to be used as a labeling device and were often assigned to discharge papers by non-specialized personnel, such as commanding officers. Unfortunately, the Defense Department does not keep the code-list confidential so that employers have access. The military will provide the list upon request. These numbers are, in fact, often requested and, perhaps, misinterpreted, thus ruining future employment prospects. Congress has pressured the Defense Department to stop providing code lists, but many discharge certificates still bear the numbers. Those certificates not issued with the numbers may also make prospective employers suspicious. Many employers also circumvent the new privacy restrictions by asking applicants to sign waivers, giving the firms access to their SPN classification.

Requests for deletions of these numbers from your military discharge papers (Form DD214), called the "Report of Separation From Active Duty", or from previous editions of the form, should be mailed to:

ARMY: Commander
Reserve Components Personnel and
Administrative Center
Box 12479
Olivette Branch
St. Louis, MO 63132

NAVY: Chief
Bureau of Naval Personnel (Pers 38)
Department of the Navy
Washington, D.C. 20370

USAF: Air Force Military Personnel Center
(DPMDR)
Randolph AFB, TX 78148
NOTE: The Air Force prefers requests be
made through local base personnel
office.

USMC: Commandant
U.S. Marine Corps (MSRB-10)
Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps
Washington, D.C. 20380

Such requests should include your name, Social Security number, any military service ID number, dates of service, and a copy of the Form DD214. Check with local military personnel offices regarding any further information. The complete list of the meanings of these codes is shown in Table 4. If a number other than one shown in the lists is found in box 11c of your Form DD214, contact the Lawyers Military Defense Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation, Dupont Circle Building, Suite 604, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Other Easy-To-Get Forms of ID

Voter's registration cards are issued by the local Board of Election for use as evidence of age and citizenship in voting. These cards, often obtainable by mail, are also proof of identity for other documents, although not for a driver's license or for a U.S. passport. They are easily obtainable under a "new" name. Even when a personal registration is required, verification of identity is usually only a verbal statement under penalty of perjury. Such statements are rarely challenged by the Election officials. Because the cards contain no physical description, they are easily used for casual identification purposes, or for those needing to have an arsenal of "identities" at their disposal.

State-issued identification cards are frequently issued through the same offices which issue driver's licenses, but there seems to be less stringent requirements for application of these cards. Usually a birth certificate is all that's required as proof of identity. Perhaps this is because the state-ID is usually the first form of ID which minors apply for. Some states issue state-ID only to those with a physical or mental handicap who are therefore unable to obtain a driver's license.

The particulars of State-ID are listed in Table 5. In those states which indicate "none issued", you might try another agency dealing with the public, such as the welfare or social services agencies or unemployment offices. Often these will issue some form of identification to their clients.

Other forms of non-government ID abound. These are privately-issued forms which are readily available. Baptismal certificates, which can be used in some states in place of birth certificates to establish age and identity, can be gotten by purchasing blank

Table 4

Revised Enlisted SPN Codes and Definitions

201 Enlisted Personnel – Expiration of term of service (includes personnel on ADT as initial trainees).

21L Enlisted Personnel – Separation for good and sufficient reason when determined by secretarial authority.

21T Enlisted Personnel – Release of REP 63 trainees due to emergency conditions. (Does not apply to active duty).

21U Separation for failure to demonstrate adequate potential for promotion.

202 Expiration of term of enlistment.

203 Expiration of term of active obligation service.

205 Release from active and transferred to reserve.

212 Honorable wartime service subsequent to desertion.

213 Discharge for retirement as an officer.

214 To accept commission as an officer in the Army, or to accept recall to active duty as an Army Reserve officer.

215 To accept appointment as warrant officer in the Army, or to accept recall to active duty as Army Reserve warrant officer.

217 To accept commission or appointment in the Armed Forces of the United States (other than Army).

219 Erroneous induction.

220 Marriage, female only.

221 Pregnancy.

222 Parenthood.

225 Minority.

226 Dependency.

227 Hardship.

229 Surviving family members.

230 Retirement after 20 years but less than 30 years' active federal service.

231 Retirement after 30 years' active federal service.

238 Service retirement in lieu of other administrative action.

240 Unconditional resignation of enlisted personnel serving on unspecified enlistment.

241 Resignation of enlisted personnel on unspecified enlistment in lieu of reduction for misconduct or inefficiency.

242 Resignation of enlisted personnel on unspecified enlistment in the good of the service.

243 Resignation of enlisted personnel on unspecified enlistment in lieu of board of action when based on unfitness.

244 Resignation of enlisted personnel on unspecified enlistment in lieu of board action when based on unsuitability.

245 Resignation of enlisted personnel on unspecified enlistment in lieu of separation for disloyalty or subversion.

246 Discharge for the good of the service.

247 Unsuitability/multiple reasons.

248 Unsuitability.

249 Resignation of enlisted personnel on unspecified enlistment (homosexual).

250 Punitive discharge, class I homosexual, general court martial.
 251 Punitive discharge, class II homosexual, general court martial.
 252 Punitive discharge, class I homosexual, special court martial.
 253 Discharge as a result of board action (class II homosexual).
 Rescinded.
 255 Retirement in lieu of discharge under AR635-89 (homosexuality).
 256 Acceptance of discharge in lieu of board action (class III homosexual). Rescinded.
 257 Unfitness, homosexual acts.
 258 Unfitness/multiple reasons.
 260 Unsuitability/inaptitude.
 261 Psychiatric or psychoneurotic disorder.
 262 Unsuitability/enuresis.
 263 Enuresis.
 264 Unsuitability/character and behavior disorders.
 265 Character disorders.
 270 Placed on temporary disability retired list.
 271 Permanently retired by reason of physical disability.
 273 Physical disability with entitlement to receive severance pay.
 274 Physical disability resulting from intentional misconduct or willful neglect or incurred during period of unauthorized absence. Not entitled to severance pay.
 276 Released from EAD and revert to retired list prior to ETS.
 277 Physical disability, EPTS, established by medical board. Discharged by reason of physical disability upon application by individual. Not entitled to severance pay.
 278 Physical disability, EPTS, established by physical evaluation board proceedings. Not entitled to severance pay.
 279 Release from EAD and revert to retired list at ETS.
 28B Unfitness, frequent involvement in incidents of a discreditable nature with civil or military authorities.
 28E Financial irresponsibility.
 28F Unfitness, an established pattern showing dishonorable failure to pay just debts.
 28G Unfitness, an established pattern for showing dishonorable failure to contribute adequate support to dependents or failure to comply with order, decrees, or judgments of a civil court concerning support of dependents.
 281 Unsanitary habits.
 282 Misconduct/prolonged unauthorized absence for more than one year desertion.
 283 Misconduct/AWOL, trial waived or deemed inadvisable.
 284 Misconduct/convicted or adjudged a juvenile offender by a civil court during current term of active military service.
 285 Initially adjudged a juvenile offender by a civil court during current term of active military service. Rescinded.
 286 Repeated military offenses not warranting trial by court martial.
 287 Unclean habits, including repeated venereal diseases.
 288 Habits and traits of character manifested by anti-social, amoral trends.
 289 Unsuitability/alcoholism.
 290 Desertion (court martial).
 280 Misconduct/fraudulent entry into the Army.

292 Other than desertion (court martial).
 293 General court martial.
 294 Special court martial.
 311 Alien without legal residence in the United States.
 312 Separation of members of Reserve components on active duty who, due to age, would be precluded from attaining eligibility pay as provided by 10 USC 1331-1337.
 313 To immediately enlist or reenlist.
 314 Importance to national health, safety or interest.
 316 Release, lack of jurisdiction.
 318 Conscientious objection.
 319 Erroneous enlistment.
 320 To accept employment law enforcement agency.
 333 Discharge of Cuban volunteers upon completion of specified training. Rescinded.
 344 Release of Cuban volunteers upon completion of specified training. Rescinded.
 361 Homosexual tendencies.
 362 Unsuitability/homosexual tendencies, desires, or interest, but without overt homosexual acts, in service.
 367 Aggressive reaction.
 368 Anti-social personality.
 369 Cyclothymic personality.
 370 Released from EAD by reason of physical disability and revert to inactive status for the purpose of retirement under Title 10, USC Sections 1331-1337, in lieu of discharge with entitlement to receive severance pay.
 375 Discharge because of not meeting medical fitness standards at time of enlistment.
 376 Release from Military Control (void induction) because of not meeting medical fitness standards at time of induction.
 377 Non-fulfillment of enlistment commitment.
 38A Desertion/trial deemed inadvisable (WWII). Rescinded.
 38B Desertion/trial deemed inadvisable (peacetime desertion). Rescinded.
 38C Desertion/trial deemed inadvisable (Korean War). Rescinded.
 380 Desertion/trial barred by 10, USC, Section 834 (Art 34 UCMJ). Rescinded.
 381 Desertion/trial deemed inadvisable (Spanish-American War / WWII). Rescinded.
 383 Criminalism.
 384 Unfitness/drug abuse, as defined in para 6a (3), AR 635-212.
 385 Pathological lying.
 386 Unfitness/an established pattern for shirking.
 387 Habits and traits of character manifested by misconduct.
 388 Unfitness/sexual perversions, including but not limited to lewd and lascivious acts, indecent exposure, indecent acts with or assault upon a child, or other indecent acts and offenses.
 41A Apathy, lack of interest.
 41C to accept a teaching position.
 41D Discharge of enlisted personnel on unspecified enlistment who completed 20 years' active federal service, do not submit application for retirement; commander determines discharge will be in best interest of the government.

41E Obesity.

411 Early separation of oversea returnee.

412 Enlisted members of medical holding detachments or units who, upon completion of hospitalization, do not intend to immediately enlist or reenlist in the regular Army.

413 To enter or return to college, university, or equivalent educational institution.

414 To accept or return to employment of a seasonal nature.

415 Early release of inductees who have served on active duty prior to their present tour of duty.

416 Physical disqualification for duty in MOS.

418 Discharge of enlisted personnel on unspecified enlistment who complete 30 years' active federal service and do not submit application for retirement.

419 Discharge of enlisted personnel on unspecified enlistment over 55 years of age who have completed 20 years' active federal service and do not submit application for retirement.

420 Discharge or release of individuals with less than three months' remaining to serve who fail to continue as students (academic failure) at service academies.

421 Early release at Christmas will be issued as appropriate by Army and has been included in separation edit table. Rescinded.

422 Early release at original ETS of enlisted personnel who have executed a voluntary extension. Rescinded.

423 Early release after original ETS of personnel serving on a voluntary extension. Rescinded.

424 Separation at ETS after completing a period of voluntary extension. Rescinded.

425 Discharge (inductees) to enlist for Warrant Office Flight Training.

426 Discharge (inductees) to enlist to attend critical MOS school.

427 Discharge (inductees) to enlist for Officer Candidate School.

428 Discharge for failure to complete Officer Candidate School.

429 Discharge because of not meeting medical fitness standards for flight training.

430 Early separation of personnel denied reenlistment under Qualitative Management Program.

431 Reduction in authorized strength.

432 Early release to serve one year in an ARNG or USAR unit.

433 Involuntary release of personnel on compassionate assignment.

434 Early release of AUS and first term RA personnel - phase down release programs. (Early out from Vietnam).

436 Reduction in strength - USASA option/First Term.

437 AUS, RA First Term, exempted from 90 day suspension of Early Release Program for reasons for intolerable personal problems.

440 Separation for concealment of serious arrest record.

46A Unsuitability, apathy, defective attitudes and inability to extend effort constructively.

46B Sexual deviate.

46C Apathy/obesity.

46D Sexual deviate.
 460 Emotional instability reaction.
 461 Inadequate personality.
 462 Mental deficiency.
 453 Paranoid personality.
 464 Schizoid personality.
 469 Unsuitability.
 480 Personality disorders.
 482 Desertion/trial barred by 10, USC, Sec. 843 (Art. 43, UCMJ).
 Rescinded.
 488 Unsuitability (general discharge separation).
 489 Military Personnel Security Program (disloyal or subversive).
 500 Resignation - hardship.
 501 Resignation - national health, safety, or interest.
 502 Resignation - completion of required service.
 503 Resignation - enlistment in the regular Army - regular officer.
 504 Resignation - withdrawal of ecclesiastical endorsement.
 505 Resignation - serving under a suspended sentence to dismissal.
 508 Resignation - to attend school.
 509 Resignation - in lieu of elimination because of substantial or unsatisfactory performance of duty.
 510 Resignation - interest of national security (in lieu of elimination).
 511 Resignation - in lieu of elimination (homosexuality).
 518 Resignation - in lieu of elimination because of unfitness or unacceptable conduct.
 522 Resignation - in lieu of elimination because of conduct triable by court martial or in lieu thereof.
 524 Resignation - unqualified other miscellaneous reasons.
 528 Resignation - marriage.
 529 Resignation - pregnancy.
 530 Resignation - parenthood (minor children).
 536 Voluntary discharge (substandard performance of duty).
 537 Involuntary discharge - unfitness (unacceptable conduct).
 539 Voluntary discharge - termination of RA or AUS warrant to retire in commissioned status.
 545 Involuntary discharge - failure of selection for permanent promotion (commissioned officers).
 546 Involuntary discharge - failure of selection for permanent promotion (warrant officer).
 550 Involuntary discharge - reasons as specified by HDQA.
 551 Involuntary discharge - administrative discharge, GCM.
 552 Dismissal - General court martial (homosexual).
 554 Dismissal - General court martial.
 555 Involuntary discharge - failure to complete basic, company officer, or associate company officer course - USAR officers.
 556 Failure to complete basic, company officer, or associate company officer course - ARNGUS officers.
 558 Voluntary discharge - conscientious objection.
 586 Involuntary discharge - for reasons involving board action or in lieu thereof (homosexual).
 588 Involuntary discharge - for reasons involving board action, or in lieu thereof- unfitness or unacceptable conduct.

589 Involuntary discharge - reasons involving board action, or in lieu thereof, due to substandard performance of duty.

590 Involuntary discharge - interest of national security.

595 Involuntary discharge - pregnancy.

596 Involuntary discharge - parenthood (minor children).

597 Voluntary discharge - administrative.

599 Voluntary REFRAD - lack of jurisdiction.

600 Voluntary REFRAD - to enlist in regular Army.

601 Voluntary REFRAD - to enlist in regular Army for purpose of retirement.

602 Voluntary REFRAD - national health, safety, or interest.

603 Involuntary REFRAD - due to disapproval of request for extension of service.

604 Voluntary REFRAD - hardship.

606 Voluntary REFRAD - dual status officer to revert to regular Warrant Officer.

609 Voluntary REFRAD - to attend school or accept a teaching position.

610 Voluntary REFRAD - marriage.

611 Voluntary REFRAD - expiration of active duty commitment. Voluntarily serving on active duty.

612 Voluntary REFRAD - expiration of active duty commitment, involuntary serving on active duty.

616 Voluntary REFRAD - selection for entrance to a service academy.

618 Voluntary REFRAD - in lieu of serving in lower grade than reserve grade.

619 Voluntary REFRAD - by request, includes MC and DC officers.

620 Voluntary REFRAD - interde part mental transfer of other than medical officers.

621 Voluntary REFRAD - in lieu of unqualified resignation.

623 Voluntary REFRAD - interdepartmental transfer of medical officers.

624 Voluntary REFRAD - release from ADT to enter on 24 months active duty.

625 Voluntary REFRAD - annual screening, voluntary release prior to 90th day subsequent to receipt of notification.

627 Involuntary REFRAD - maximum age.

631 Involuntary REFRAD - failure of selection for permanent reserve promotion (discharged).

632 Involuntary REFRAD - failure of selection for permanent reserve promotion (commission retained).

633 Involuntary REFRAD - failure of selection for promotion, temporary.

640 Involuntary REFRAD - commissioned officer under sentence of dismissal and warrant officer discharge awaiting appellate review.

644 Voluntary and involuntary REFRAD - convenience of government or as specified by Secretary of the Army.

645 Involuntary REFRAD - annual screening, release on 90th day subsequent to receipt of notification.

647 Involuntary REFRAD - maximum service, commissioned officers.

648 Involuntary REFRAD - completion of prescribed years of service.

649 Involuntary REFRAD - withdrawal of ecclesiastical endorsement.

650 Involuntary REFRAD - physically disqualified upon order to active duty.

651 Involuntary REFRAD - release of reserve unit and return to reserve status.

652 Involuntary REFRAD - release of unit of NG or NG(US) and return to state control.

655 Involuntary REFRAD - revert to retired list, not by reason of physical disability.

657 Involuntary REFRAD - physical disability, Revert to inactive status for purpose of retirement under Chapter 67, 10 USC in lieu of discharge with entitlement to receive disability severance pay.

660 Physical disability discharge - entitlement to severance pay.

661 Physical disability discharge - disability resulting from intentional misconduct, or willful neglect or incurred during a period of unauthorized absence. Not entitled to receive disability severance pay.

662 Physical disability discharge - EPTS, established by physical evaluation board. Not entitled to disability severance pay.

668 Dropped from rolls - AWOL, conviction and confinement by civil authorities.

669 Dropped from rolls - AWOL, desertion.

672 Involuntary REFRAD - medical service personnel who receive unfavorable background investigation and/or National Agency Check.

681 Voluntary REFRAD - to accept employment with a legally established law enforcement agency.

685 Resignation - failure to meet medical fitness standards at time of appointment.

686 Involuntary discharge - failure to resign under Chapter 16, AR 635-120, when determined to be in the best interest of the government and the individual.

689 Voluntary REFRAD - reduction in strength, voluntary release prior to 90th day subsequent to receipt of notification.

690 Involuntary REFRAD - reduction in strength, release on 90th day subsequent to receipt of notification.

70A Mandatory retirement - 35 years service/five years in grade, regular Army major general.

70B Mandatory retirement - age 62, regular Army major general.

70C Mandatory retirement - age 60, regular Army major general whose retirement has been deferred.

70D Mandatory retirement - age 64, regular Army major general whose retirement has been deferred and each permanent professor and the registrar of the US Military Academy.

70E Mandatory retirement - 30 years service/five years in grade, regular Army brigadier general.

70F Mandatory retirement - 30 years of service/five years in grade, regular colonels.

70G Mandatory retirement - 28 years service/regular lieutenant colonels.

70J Mandatory retirement - age 60, regular commissioned officers below major general.

70K Mandatory retirement - more than 30 years active service, professors US Military Academy.

70L Mandatory retirement - 30 years or more active service, regular warrant officers.

70M Mandatory retirement - age 62, regular warrant officers.

70I Enlisted separation - early release of personnel assigned to installations or units scheduled for inactivation, permanent change of station, or demobilization.

74I Mandatory retirement - failure of selection for promotion, established retirement date, commissioned officer.

74J Mandatory retirement - failure of selection for promotion, established retirement date, warrant officer.

74K Enlisted separation - early release of personnel upon release of unit of the ARNG or the ARNGUS from active federal service and return to state control.

74L Mandatory retirement - failure of selection for promotion, early retirement date, commissioned officers.

74M Mandatory retirement - failure of selection for promotion, early retirement date, warrant officers.

74N Mandatory retirement - failure of selection for promotion, retained for retirement, commissioned officers.

74O Mandatory retirement - failure of selection for promotion, retained for retirement, warrant officers.

74P Enlisted separation - early release of Puerto Rican personnel who fail to qualify for training.

75I Enlisted separation - early release of reserve personnel upon release of reserve units.

76I Enlisted separation - release of REP 63 trainees upon completion of MOS training.

77E Mandatory retirement - surplus in grade after 30 years service, removal from active list (regular Army).

77J Voluntary retirement - placement on retired list at age 60.

77M Mandatory retirement - permanent retirement by reason of physical disability.

77N Mandatory retirement - placed on temporary disability retired list.

77P Voluntary retirement - in lieu of or as a result of elimination board proceedings. Regular Army and reserve commissioned officers and warrant officers.

77Q Mandatory retirement - temporary disability retirement in lieu of or as a result of elimination proceedings.

77R Mandatory retirement - permanent disability retirement in lieu of or as a result of elimination proceedings.

775 Voluntary retirement - regular Army and reserve commissioned officers.

77T Voluntary retirement - regular Army and reserve warrant officer.

77U Voluntary retirement - regular Army commissioned officers with 30 or more years of service.

77V Voluntary retirement - enlisted personnel, voluntarily retired as a commissioned officer.

77W Voluntary retirement - enlisted personnel, voluntarily retired as a warrant officer.

77X Voluntary retirement - warrant officer voluntarily retired as a commissioned officer.

77Y Mandatory retirement - retirement of director of music, USMA, as the president may direct.

77Z Mandatory retirement - regular Army commissioned officers with WW-I service.

77I Mandatory retirement - commissioned officers, unfitness or substandard performance of duty.

78A Mandatory retirement - formerly retired other than for disability who while on active duty incurred a disability of at least 30 percent.

78B Mandatory retirement - formerly retired for disability who while on active duty suffered aggravation of disability for which he was formerly retired.

79A Voluntary REFRAD - as USAR warrant officer (aviator) to accept USAR commission (aviator) with concurrent active duty.

79B Resignation - as RA WO (aviator) to accept USAR commission (aviator) with concurrent active duty.

941 Dropped from rolls (as deserter).

942 Dropped from rolls (as military prisoner).

943 Dropped from rolls (as missing or captured).

944 Battle casualty.

945 Death (non-battle - resulting from disease).

946 Death (non-battle - resulting from other than disease).

947 Current term of service voided as fraudulently enlisted while AWOL from prior service.

948 To enter U.S. Military academy.

949 To enter any of the service academies (other than USMA).

971 Erroneously reported as returned from dropped from rolls as deserter (previously reported under transaction GA).

972 Erroneously reported as restored to duty from dropped from rolls as military prisoner (previously reported under transaction code GB).

973 Erroneously reported as returned from dropped from rolls as missing or captured (previously reported under transaction code GC).

976 Minority, void enlistment or induction - enlisted personnel.

772 Mandatory retirement - warrant officers, unfitness or substandard performance of duty.

Table 5

State-by-State Listing of ID Card Specifics

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PHOTO?</u>	<u>EXPIRATION</u>	<u>ISSUING AGENCY</u>
ALABAMA	Yes	2 years	Dept. of Public Safety
ALASKA	Yes	Valid indef.	Dept. of Public Safety
ARIZONA	Yes	10 years	Motor Vehicle Division
ARKANSAS	No	Valid Indef.	Motor Vehicle Registration
CALIFORNIA	Yes	6 years	Dept. of Motor Vehicles
COLORADO	Yes	5 years	Motor Vehicle Division
CONNECTICUT	-0-	-0-	<u>None Issued</u>
DELAWARE	Yes	4 years	Motor Vehicle Division
DIST. of COL.	Yes	4 years	Dept. of Motor Vehicles
FLORIDA	Yes	4 years	Div. of Driver's Licenses
GEORGIA	Yes	Valid indef.	Dept. of Public Safety
HAWAII	Yes	Valid indef.	Office of Hwy. Safety Coordinator
IDAHO	Yes	3 years	Motor Vehicle Division
ILLINOIS	Yes	3 years	Motor Vehicle Division
INDIANA	Yes	4 years	Bureau of Motor Vehicles
IOWA	Yes	4 years	Dept. of Transportation
KANSAS	Yes	4 years	Dept. of Revenue, Div. of Vehicles
KENTUCKY	Yes	Valid indef.	Dept. of Public Safety
LOUISIANA	Yes	2 years	Dept. of Public Safety
MAINE	-0-	-0-	<u>None Issued</u>
MARYLAND	Yes	2 years	Motor Vehicle Administration
MASSACHUSETTS	-0-	-0-	<u>None Issued</u>
MICHIGAN	Yes	Valid indef.	Office of Driver & Vehicle Admin.
MINNESOTA	Yes	4 years	Motor Vehicle Division

Table 5 (Cont.)

MISSISSIPPI	-0-	-0-	<u>None Issued</u>
MISSOURI	Yes	Valid indef.	Div. of Motor Vehicle Licensing
MONTANA	Yes	Valid indef.	Division of Motor Vehicles
NEBRASKA	-0-	-0-	<u>None Issued</u>
NEVADA	Yes	Valid indef.	Dept. of Motor Vehicles
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Yes	4 years	Dept. of Motor Vehicles
NEW JERSEY	-0-	-0-	<u>None Issued</u>
NEW MEXICO	Yes	3 years	Dept. of Motor Vehicles
NEW YORK	-0-	-0-	<u>None Issued</u>
NO. CAROLINA	Yes	4 years	Div. of Motor Vehicles
NO. DAKOTA	Yes	4 years	Dept. of Public Safety
OHIO	Yes	Valid indef.	(Handicapped, over-65 only)
OKLAHOMA	Yes	2 years	Dept. of Public Safety
OREGON	Yes	2 years	Motor Vehicle Division
PENNSYLVANIA	-0-	-0-	<u>None Issued</u>
RHODE ISLAND	Yes	Valid indef.	Div. of Motor Vehicles
SO. CAROLINA	Yes	5 years	State Highway Dept.
SO DAKOTA	Yes	4 years	Dept. of Public Safety
TENNESSEE	No	Valid indef.	(Legally blind, epileptics only)
TEXAS	Yes	4 years	Dept. of Public Safety
UTAH	Yes	Valid indef.	Dept. of Public Safety
VERMONT	-0-	-0-	<u>None Issued</u>
VIRGINIA	Yes	5 years	Div. of Motor Vehicles
WASHINGTON	Yes	5 years	Dept. of Motor Vehicles
WEST VIRGINIA	-0-	-0-	<u>None Issued</u>
WISCONSIN	Yes	2 years	Dept. of Transportation
WYOMING	Yes	3 years	Motor Vehicle Division

baptismal forms from religious-goods stores or by mail from fake ID firms. Many commercial photographers also produce photo ID cards for students, employees, etc. These companies are also a standard source of passport-sized photos. Printers offer a wide variety of business and membership cards for many known organizations, clubs and societies. Search the Yellow Pages and tour the local supply of printers to find the ID you need. Medical identification can be purchased by mail from firms who offer both ID cards and medical information bracelets. ID is also available from hospitals which issue blood-type cards. One impressive, low-cost ID card, called the "International Student Identity Card" is offered by the Council on International Educational Exchange (CIEE), 205 E. 42nd. Street, New York, NY 10017. Request their current catalogue, "Student Travel Catalog", which contains an application for this ID card which can be used for bargains and discounts during travel as well as other student privileges at savings. In general, the days of the mail-order ID are severely numbered by curtailments of these operations by the new federal legislation prohibiting such operations. But with a little ingenuity, legwork, research -- and much desire, there is a bundle of nice-looking ID available. Just check the present fatness of your wallet to remind yourself what a card-carrying society we have become! Then get busy!

Chapter 7

BIG BROTHER, NEW BEGINNINGS AND "YOU"

A favorite theme of our society's spy stories is that of the government agent or "plant" who is given an effective new identity in return for information about criminal activity. Such "creations" are routinely provided by the Justice Department, which has given more than 2000 witnesses (most linked to organized crime) new identities. This program has an annual operating budget in excess of \$1.5 million and gives new names, addresses and Social Security cards. Normally, such protection in the program is necessary for life and requires the complete cooperation of the witness' immediate family as well. The U.S. Marshalls Service even provides the mail forwarding service for their witnesses who have had to leave relatives behind. It helps the family choose a city where they won't be recognized, select an apartment or house, moves furniture, and even transfers medical and school records. The latter are first recopied and sent to an intermediary school before being sent on the new, final location. Because the new identity requires a legitimate income, most people are appalled at the cut in salary their return to "society" requires. In fact, however, only 10 to 15% of these "restored" persons commit new crimes. Thus, the "appeal" of such a ready-made start may encourage more criminals at higher levels to testify for the government. Yet while such activity is routine for government coercion of informants, it is an illegal activity with heavy penalties and dozens of roadblocks for the average citizen, who for much more "innocent" reasons wishes to begin again with a new name in a new location and leave past associations and troubles behind.

We have detailed in past chapters the specifics of obtaining the various documents of identification necessary for varying degrees of becoming someone else. The classic and complete route is much like that used by the government, but begins with your own research for someone who died in infancy, before other identification was issued in his/her name and "obtaining" his/her identity via a certified copy of the birth certificate. Some states have already begun to close their vital records sections to the public. These presently include Arizona, California (populous counties only), Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Tennessee and Washington State. Other states will surely follow suit over the coming years, so the time to act is now. Remember, too, that rural areas are far more relaxed about such procedures than are the big cities (both because of the criminal element and the number of requests).

So long as there remains no extensive cross-referencing of birth and death records, becoming someone else will remain relatively easy. Such cross-referencing will be immensely expensive, so most states will await federal funding. Some states, however, have already begun to attempt to centralize these records. Again, the rural counties will be the last bastion in the changeover. The best kind of birth certificate is that of a person born in one state but who died in another. There are no cross-referencing abilities across state lines at present. Because of state agency territoriality, individual bureaus do not welcome advice from other states as to how to run their operation. You can take full advantage of this human weakness. Stories of those who occasionally do "get caught" in an identity-change scheme inevitably were using the birth certificate of a person who had been born and died in the same county.

Meanwhile, government record-keeping is "improving" in both capacity and sophistication. For example the Fraudulent Document Center (operated by the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Immigration and Naturalization Service) presently indexes genuine birth and baptismal certificates known to have been used to try to obtain documented false U.S. citizenship. This is, however, still a manual operation. Cases which are discovered are not regularly reported back to the issuing state. States which are informed and which do keep good records could detect use of the same birth certificate to obtain a number of other documents simply on the basis of how many requests for copies of the birth certificate had been made, when, and by whom. Such record-keeping is rare.

The NCIC computer presently connects to 86 law enforcement terminals in all 50 states, Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico and Canada. Thus inquiries about criminals and stolen property can be obtained in a few seconds from a store of 5.6 million items of information in 7 categories: securities, motor vehicles, criminal histories, missing persons, wanted persons, stolen license plates, and stolen boats. Yet the majority of re-arrests are made within the same state, by using non-NCIC information.

The chilling reality, however, is that the capability is there. We have become a society which expects the government to carry our burdens and direct our lives. In doing so, however, we have sacrificed a great measure of personal independence. In order for the government to "take care of us" it must have vast amounts of information from innumerable sources -- and it is currently close to being able to do just that. The government currently has the capacity to issue identification numbers (given at birth) to every citizen, which would function as an employee number, checking account number, credit card number, tax number, and police record number. This has been, and still is, a HEW proposal.

Similarly, anyone with even a limited amount of banking knowledge could simply write your biography -- all from banking

records. This is especially chilling when you realize that the federal government can review your financial records at will and come up with a detailed account of your life.

Personal dossiers are also routinely compiled (both manually and by computer) by insurance companies, credit bureaus and federal agencies. Much of this information is of a personal nature -- life style, dress, habits, etc. And such information appears in records which are used to judge your qualifications for hiring, firing, credit and loans. Such electronic surveillance and loss of privacy is further simplified with the miniaturization of "spy-type" devices which can be used to monitor conversations, correspondence and other traditionally private matters. Even employment interviews are being newly "wired" with voice stress indicators. Many employers also ask prospective employees to take lie detector tests.

Such invasions of privacy in the hands of government are potentially dangerous, and hence, we have laws attempting to limit these powers. Yet the General Services Administration warned that the government's own Federal Telecommunications System "does not have security features to protect against either loss of, errors in, or interception of information. Therefore, the security and confidentiality of information transmitted over the FTS is not ensured."

You can presently request information as to whether your name appears on any of the government's many "lists" and, according to the Freedom of Information Act, the government must reveal that information. It does not, however, have to reveal the reason the list was compiled in the first place. Thus, your name could be on a government "list" if you have ever requested access to unclassified files, ever written to a Congressman, ever demonstrated an interest in Army-related subjects, ever been a welfare recipient, ever paid income taxes, ever appeared in the news media, ever complained to the government.

The NCIC computer also stores information about arrests for serious offenses. Unfortunately, the files also contain the names of persons arrested but never prosecuted, persons tried and found innocent, persons convicted but since have "gone straight" and persons who might be suspects in current crimes. These records are available to state and federal hiring and licensing agencies, credit bureaus, banks and private employers. An incorrect entry could plague an individual for life. And obviously, because computers are programmed by people, errors do occur. In fact, a test run comparison of one week's use of local court records and state records sent to the F.B.I. found inaccuracies in 100% of the sampled records in some courts. In another study, it was found that persons not authorized to have access to these records received requested information nevertheless in a one week investigation of 13 criminal

justice agencies. Other instances of computer "error" abound. Reliance on the computer number provided to a state trooper in Florida led him to kill an innocent man whose license number matched that of an auto stolen four years previously.

While the government professes strong safeguards and internal controls against the misuse or error in its computer system, the real control comes down to the person who operates the terminal in each of the states. Most states do not even have laws protecting the information in their terminals. Persons becoming someone else are safe from the NCIC computer if they use names with no outstanding warrants against them. In fact, the law does not specifically prohibit the creation of a different identity, simply making illegal the methods of constructing one. Yet fear of perjury will rarely stop one committed to building a new future as someone else.

In short, then, the government has the technology. The states, the agencies, the banking institutions, the insurance companies, the credit people have the information. Between the two camps also lies the power. Legislation can make any activity, life-style, habit or proclivity illegal. It is simply a matter of the tides of the times. Activities considered barbaric today were once perfectly legal and vice versa. The trend today, however, is to relinquish more and more personal freedom (and personal responsibility for one's actions) in return for an anxiety-free "cradle-to-grave" support and surveillance of our "welfare" by the federal government.

With your choice to become someone else, you are, in a sense, returning to the values upon which this country was founded -- a belief in personal identity being the basis of personal freedom. Hopefully the methods described in these chapters will be your beginning to a new and worry-free future, a future without the constant "looking over your shoulder" by an intrusive governmental system which seeks to limit more and more the personal choices available to each of us. The ultimate object of any system which seeks to compile such pervasive information on its citizens can only be control, however inadvertantly, no matter what the laws to counteract invasions of privacy state. Information-gathering automatically provides access to our lives -- and control over them. It's your life -- your identity. Being someone else can be a new beginning. Go for it!

Nu-Way Publishing

1982

C

